THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

SPEECH OF EX-SECRETARY CHASE.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE NATION.

At the Brown University centennial celebration in Providence on Tuesday, ex-Secretary Chase was called out and responded as follows; we quote the report of the Providence *Journal*:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen:—I hardly feel as if I had a right to speak in this assembly; it is a gathering of brethern around the family altar. Another reason why I ought not to make a speech is, that I have none to make. It is true that for several years I have been making *notes*, but the speech is not yet ready.

"I have seen several faces here which remind me of the early scenes of 1861. In February of that year I met a number of patriotic Rhode Island men in the city of Washington, upon the invitation of the Governor, and we put our heads together to see if we could not contrive some basis of peace. We were not as fortunate as peace-makers ought to be. It might have been otherwise had those brethren of ours in the South—whom we expect to call brethren hereafter, though we now unfortunately are obliged to term them Rebels—been willing to listen to sound reason.

"But I remember one thing said by the Rhode Islanders was—they were overflowing with devotion to the Union, as we all were, but their patriotism struck me as a little peculiar—they said the people in Rhode Island were so patriotic that no earthly inducement could drive them out of the Union, so that it followed logically that Rhode Island would be the last in it, and she would be obliged to pay the national debt. It added to the extreme aggravation of the case that they were able to pay it; it would not have mattered so much if they had not been able.

"Well, I think by the blessing of God this Union will stand. There is not a heart in all this presence which does not invoke from the Divine Being the perpetuity of this Union. Differ how we may, we all agree in that; and let me say to my friends here in Rhode Island, as the Union is to stand, no matter what clouds may lower, the sun will yet shine, and centennial anniversary after centennial anniversary will come round, long after the existence and permanence of this Union is established; and allow me to say that of course Rhode Island will not have to pay the national debt; and let me earnestly advise that the same amount, or at least a quarter of it, be paid over to Brown University.

"While you have been here indulging in mutual confidences, you have called for a stranger from a foreign land to say to you some words as to the sentiments that exist on the other side of the water, and you have called upon a citizen of Rhode Island—for as a citizen of the Union I am a citizen of Rhode Island, to say a few words expressive of American feeling.

"I had the misfortune myself last fall to be somewhat quoted in England as the author of some expressions which were not altogether kind. I said then that I thought our mother England had not been precisely just in her dealings with us—a little less than magnanimous, a great deal less than kind, and that when the *Alabama* went forth upon the ocean, built in a British port, armed with British cannon, manned by British soldiers,

"Freighted with curses dark upon the sea,"

I could not help thinking, old England, I should like to get hold of your hair and give you a good shaking.

"And it is never best to disguise your real sentiments. We did receive the Prince of Wales here; we received him with a gush of genuine, earnest American feeling. Our hearts went forth to him as the representative of a great branch of the Anglo-Saxon family beyond the water. Every heart in America was thinking of the time when we should be a great people, if not under one government, and one great people, animated by the same ideas, and standing before the whole world as the representative of constitutional liberty.

"That is the way we felt when this Rebellion broke out, and when men in the madness of their devotion to slavery sought to pull down the pillars of the republic, and in return for that love and gushing emotion, which went forth to the heir of the English Crown, we find cold and averted looks, unkind and ungenerous sentiments, taunting us in the hour of our calamity, pirates sent forth upon the sea, how could we feel otherwise than hostile to England—we did feel so, and we feel so yet.

"But we hope for better days. We hope the time will come when England will see that she consults neither her true interests nor her true honor in unfraternal sentiments towards America. And we rejoice that there are some men on the other side of the Atlantic who dare to speak in rebuke of unfraternal sentiments.

"Among those who have thus spoken, those upon whom we rely for returning amity and sentiments of Caristian and fraternal love, is the honored man who has spoken to-day. In your name, in the name of my own fellow-citizens of the great city beyond the Alleghenies, in the name of all the loyal men of America, I thank him.

"Among the other names is the name of the man to whose letter he referred, John Bright. He knows we hate war as much as he does; we do not make war because we love it, but because we love peace. We long for the return of peace. We go into the war because we must, if we would rescue this hope of mankind. The same sentiments I have heard from their great colleague, the great Richard Cobden, a trinity of names for the honor of our country. Let them be assured that we appreciate them.

"There is another class of men that we do appreciate, whose voice has been heard in our favor, the Lancashire workmen, who cannot be persuaded into infidelity in freedom by the aristocracy of England. God bless the workingmen of England!

"Let us hope, then, that after this storm of war shall have blown over and our country stands once more united, redeemed, regenerated, in all the vigor of universal freedom, in all the strength of resuscitated energy, then we may have a communing with the workingmen of England, or their representatives, with the intelligence and worth which loves and honors freedom wherever it is seen, and that we may be united together in building a new great confederation of the human race; when from all climes in some future day there shall meet and gather round some centre, the representatives of the parliament of men from the confederation of the world, then while we number our own illustrious men in that parliament, men who have founded and men who have saved the republic, in that parliament of the world, in that confederation of men, shall Bright, Cobden, and Goldwin Smith be freshly remembered."

Imputed Degeneracy of Northern Masons.

The Masonic fraternity have hitherto been of the opinion that the acts of vandalism practised by the Federal soldiers in the various Masonic Lodges of Mississippi, were not the acts of Masons; but of hired soldiers, incited by a desire of booty; but we blush to record an insance which shows that they have been mistaken. During the last visit of the enemy to Port Gibson, they visited the Lodge room, stole the regalia and jewels, and tore up and destroyed the records and papers of Washington Lodge No. 3, and Clinton Chapter No. 2.

They also destroyed the charter of said Chapter, issued by the Grand Chapter of the United States, September 18, 1826, and signed by De Witt Clinton. And, as if to add insult to injury, one of the party left on the altar a card, on which was inscribed, "Thomas Price, W. M. of Peoria Lodge, No. 15, Peoria, Illinois."

In the Revolutionary war, when the charter of a Lodge and its record had fallen into British hands, they were promptly returned by a flag of truce, under a guard of honor. How different the conduct of W. M. Price, who, by his action, seems to have glorified in destroying the records and papers of an institution devoted to benevolence!—*Mobile Advertiser.*

BOSTON OUT OF THE DRAFT.—A despatch was received at the State House yesterday announcing that the naval enlistments claimed by the city of Boston, amounting to 522½, would be allowed by the authorities at Washington. This puts the city clear of a draft, and gives it a surplus.—*Boston Journal, September 8.*

—An African lion in the Zoological Museum in Brussels was so great a sufferer from disease in its feet, that a surgical operation recently became necessary. This was done by a veterinary surgeon and five pupils, at some risk, and by the aid of mechanical contrivances. The lion bore the operation well, with now and then a roar when it felt the knife; its general good behavior being attributed to the circumstance that a keeper to whom the lion is much attached sat near its head and endeavored to calm it by talking, evidently not without effect.

—The pilchard fisheries on the coasts of Cornwall and Devon are in full activity. These are next to the herring fisheries in importance and value. A single seine has once been known to catch twelve hundred tons of these fish at a single haul, or about four thousand two hundred hogsheads. The fish are cured and sold as an article of food, the oil pressed from them in packing is in demand, and the refuse fish and salt are sold to the farmers for manure. One may buy seventy-five fresh pilchards for twenty-five cents in Cornwall.

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 8, evening.—The past two days have been ominously quiet. Hours have passed without a single gun being heard.

The enemy were reported massing on our left with the intention of attacking us if they found the lines penetrable, but have evidently given up the enterprize, which they would have found to be a costly one.

At the centre of the line the pickets have been very friendly of late, but within a day or two strict orders have been given against intercourse. A battery on the Jerusalem road opened on a working party of the Rebels this afternoon about 5 o'clock, and quite an interchange of iron compliments took place, but without much harm to either party.

The enemy sent us a Whitworth shot yesterday, weighing thirteen pounds, polished, and steel pointed. It landed in rather close proximity to our quarters, and had travelled a distance of a mile and three quarters.

The Charleston *Mercury* chronicles the loss of the new blockade running steamer *Mary Bowers*, which ran on an obstruction near Long Island on Thursday week, proving a total loss. The officers and crew were saved.

SEPTEMBER 9, A. M.—A number of contrabands came into our lines last night, from Chester county. They report that trains are running on the Weldon railroad as far as Stony creek, where the supplies are loaded in wagons and hauled to Petersburg via Dinwiddie Court House.

Between five hundred and six hundred wagons are engaged constantly in this business. They also state that all the corn in that county is being pressed by Confederate officers, and fed to the animals, leaving the farmers none for next season, excepting just enough to justify them in saying that they did not take all.

W. D. McGREGOR.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Advices from the Shenandoah valley state that a reconnoissance found the enemy in a strangely intrenched position.

General Wallace has returned from the army to Baltimore, to retain command of the 8th Army Corps.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

There is a rumor on the street that General Grant has gained another great victory near Petersburg, but we cannot trace it to any reliable foundation, and only give it for what it is worth as a rumor.—ED. TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

GEN. HERRON EVACUATES CLINTON.

Rebels Attack Berwick City.

THE "SELMA" AND "TENNESSEE."

Steamer Chased by a Pirate.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Advices from New Orleans to the 3d instant have been received by the arrival of the *Evening Star*.

It appears that our forces occupied Clinton only two days and two nights.

The Rebels had made a demonstration on Berwick City, but accomplished nothing. They are reported to be preparing a formidable expedition to attack Brashear city or some other point.

General Banks will come North probably on the steamer of the 15th.

The captured Rebel gunboat *Selma* and ram *Tennessee* attract much attention in front of New Orleans.

The steamer *Creole*, on her last trip to New Orleans, was chased by a pirate.

A letter from Fort Gaines, of the 2d, states that General Granger has not yet returned from New Orleans, and there will be no military operations until he does. In the meantime, preparations for work are going on.

Sailing of Steamers.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The steamers *Edinburgh* and *New York* sailed at noon for Liverpool with $140,000 in specie.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 10.

The Treaty with Ecuador.

The United States and the Republic of Ecuador have exchanged the ratifications of the Convention for the mutual adjustment of claims, which are to be referred to a board of two Commissioners to be appointed by each country, with an arbitrator in cases where they may disagree.

Portuguese Ports Trown Open to Foreign Breadstuffs.

The State Department has been officially informed of the promulgation of a Portuguese royal decree, that from August 12 last until March 31, 1865, the importations of foreign cereals, whether in grain or flour, is permitted in the ports of Lisbon and Oporto, and also by the Eastern railway and the river Douro.

The New Loan.

In the list of successful bidders for the new seventy-five million loan, as published in this morning's papers, the name of Messrs. C. B. Wright & Co., of Philadelphia, who bid for $500,000 at 4 per cent. premium, is incorrectly printed as Dwight & Co.

The opening of the bids was resumed to-day.

OPERATIONS AGAINST MOBILE.

Reported Surrender of the City to Admiral Farragut.

THE FLEET ACROSS DOG RIVER BAR.

Withdrawal of the Enemy to the Interior.

WASHINGTON, September 9, 11:30 P. M.—It is rumored here to-night that Mobile has fallen. The news is said to have been received from Rebel deserters, who assert that Dog river bar was passed by the entire fleet of Admiral Farragut, and that, after a brief shelling, the city surrendered, the troops having withdrawn into the interior. This statement *may* be correct.

It is well known that Admiral Farragut's appliances for removing the obstructions in the channel of Dog river bar were ample, and that the torpedoes could be removed with the greatest facility. Then the channel would be perfectly cleared and an uninterrupted passage given the fleet close up to the city.

That Mobile has surrendered without a defense is scarcely probable, though by no means impossible, as resistance would only involve loss of life and property, without any adequate advantage.—*N. Y. World.*

THE PRESIDENCY.

Split in the Democratic Party.

"PEACE ORGAN" REPUDIATES M'CLELLAN.

Another Candidate Called For.

CHICAGO CONVENTION TO RE-ASSEMBLE AT ONCE.

General McClellan's Letter.

From the New York Daily News, (P. S. B. Wood's peace organ) of this morning.

The columns of this paper bear witness that we have labored to harmonize the Democratic party. Whatever concession we could make that did not involve a sacrifice of the immutable principle to which this journal is dedicated, we have granted. Our most fervent desire was to see consummated the unity and concord of the Democracy in this Presidential campaign. Believing that the life of Republicanism depended upon this issue, we made every effort to conciliate the conflicting sentiments that were arrayed in opposition to the present Administration; for we believed that the defeat of Mr. Lincoln would remove the chief obstacle to peace.

But, above all the claims of expediency, the principle to which we are irrevocably bound sways absolutely, and demands our fidelity beyond all other considerations. We have matured and strengthened the peace sentiment from its germ. We have been faithful to it throughout the ordeal it has passed, an ordeal that it could not have survived if within its own essence it had not possessed the elements of eternal life, the truth that may be hidden but not destroyed.

To that principle that is the guide of our political action throughout this crisis, and that commands the journal we have devoted to its interests, we are linked by a bond that cannot be loosened. As we stood by it steadfastly when to do so was to court persecution and to invite oppression, we shall surely not desert it now, in the day of its strength, when, in fact, it rules the political situation.

The suffrages of the peace men are essential to the triumph of the Democracy; but the peace men cannot give their suffrages in violation of their principles. To be true, therefore, to the Democracy, we must insist that its principle be honestly represented in this canvass and fairly put at issue at the polls.

We welcomed, in the platform presented by the Chicago Convention to the Democracy, the proposition for an immediate cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States. To cease fighting and to appeal to reason and calm discussion of the questions in dispute; that is precisely the plan of action that we have advocated from the commencement of the war.

It is fair to suppose that the Sovereign States, solemnly assembled in Convention, would exercise such judgment and conciliatory attributes as are due to the spirit of enlightenment and Christianity, and would use their best endeavors to free our political system from its imperfections, that it might accord, so far as possible, with the interests of all, and be offensive to none.

The Chicago Platform promises with its triumph an immediate cessation of hostilities, and advocates a plan of reconciliation that every peace man can conscientiously indorse. We accepted it, and with it the candidates nominated upon the platform.

But the candidate and the platform cannot exist apart. The platform is the soul—the candidate is the body. The one may change, decay, perish, the other is immutable and eternal, for it is principle. The two are therefore inseparable in their relative positions, for if the man renounce the principle, he ceased to be a candidate of the party that nominated him.

George B. McClellan was nominated upon a platform that promises an immediate cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States. *Does he stand upon that platform to-day? He does not. He has renounced the platform in his letter accepting the nomination.* It is as if the bridegroom should accept the bride's property, but not her person. A bond like that is null and void. The peace party will not consent to have their principle betrayed, and then do homage to the betrayer.

They demand all that is nominated in the bond. General McClellan having rejected the proposition for a cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States, declined the Chicago nomination and stands before the people self-nominated on a platform of his own creation. *The Democracy must seek a candidate who* WILL *stand upon the platform, for they cannot consistently support one who is in collision with the Convention that tendered him the nomination.*

If the platform accords not with the nominee's convictions of the right, a due respect for the opinions of the assemblage that *unanimously* adopted it requires that he should give back to the Convention the standard of the Democracy. *The Democratic National Convention is not dissolved.* It is ready to convene at the call of its Executive Committee, and, if General McClellan cannot abide by the resolutions through which the principles of the party have been enunciated, let the Convention reassemble, and either remodel their platform to suit their nominee, or nominate a candidate that will suit the platform.

Lewis Cass Denounces the Chicago Platform.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday makes the following announcement:—

"We learn from undoubted authority that Hon. Lewis Cass pronounces the Democratic platform a most ignominious surrender to the Rebels, and says that he cannot support it."

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Gold was quoted this morning at 227, but since the Board has declined to 226.

Pathan War Dance.

Here is an account of an entertainment which few readers could have witnessed:—"The officers of the Twentieth Regiment Punjaub Infantry entertained their guests last Saturday night with an exhibition of the sword dances of the warlike tribes serving in the regiment. The performances began with the war dance of the Pathans. The pipers and drummers, genuine Pathan musicians, supplied the weird and monotonous music, to which the dancers kept time with their paces, movements, and the brandishing of their tulwars. The dance was a series of studied attitudes, timed steps and advances, accompanied with various drawing-cuts and rapid brandishing of the tulwar overhead. The movements were continued in a circle around the group of musicians. The rapid whirlings of the tulwars, and the swift and telling cuts which the dancers laid about them, naturally raised a dread in the minds of the spectators that the dancers would injure themselves or their neighbors.

But nothing could exceed the extraordinary tact with which the dancers, when they approached each other, guided their tulwars, without reducing the velocity or the variety of their flourishes. The Pathans were succeeded by the Punjaubee Musselmans, whose display was less warlike, but more skilful. Two tall and lithe men engaged in single combat apparently, advancing and retreating, and whirling their tulwars with surprising rapidity over their heads and shoulders and under their arms, exhibiting much power and pliability of wrist and shoulder. One of the men subsequently performed a series of singular and grotesque feats with the tulwar. Forming an arch of his body with one hand and one foot on the ground, and the face uppermost, and propelling himself round in a circle with the other foot, he executed a variety of the most astonishingly rapid flourishes with his tulwar, to the imminent risk of his nose and ears. Standing erect on one foot, and closing his eyes, he whirled his body round rapidly, and, while so engaged, sheathed and unsheathed his tulwar in a variety of positions, before him, upon his forehead, upon his head, and behind his back. A number of men then engaged in a round dance with tulwars, similar to the dance of the Pathans. The next performance was a more peaceful dance, with shields, but without tulwars. The dancers hopped and skipped around the pipers, keeping time with the music, and noting the conclusion of each bar by simultaneously stooping down and striking their shields on the ground. The Dogras, a less warlike tribe, inhabiting the territory of the Maharajah of Cashmere, concluded the exhibition with a fencing match with short sticks. The combatants had each two sticks, which they used together, employing both hands in performing the same movements with both sticks. Keeping time with the music, they executed with great dexterity and precision a variety of blows and guards, advances and retreats, and other feints."—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

A SUCCESS BY GEN. HERRON.

Enemy's Loss One Hundred and Fifty.

LARGE AMOUNT OF STORES DESTROYED.

We received the following last evening from Headquarters. It came from Baton Rouge:—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—The following despatch was received this evening: Major-General Herron has just come in from the expedition. The breaking down of a bridge near Fort Hudson delayed the infantry column; but, notwithstanding this, the result was a success. Gen. Herron inflicted a loss upon the enemy of at least 150, besides destroying a large amount of stores at and near Clinton, Louisiana. Our loss in killed and wounded about thirty.—*N. O. Times*

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This house was well filled as usual last evening, with a fashionable audience, and every one seemed delighted with the great spectacle, and followed "Aladdin" through his eventful life with interest beaming from each eye. During the performance, a large pyramidal bouquet of perfumed roses and flowerets was thrown upon the stage, with a card addressing the gift to Miss Effie Germon. On the back of the card the following beautiful and poetical "good-bye" was written. The author gives no name, but the hand-writing shows it to have been the extemporaneous impression of an inspiration from the mysterious "muse" upon the soul of a young lady admirer of Miss Germon:—

"In vain would jealous Land and Sea
Or time endeavor us to part;
The farther dwells my friend from me
The nearer lives she in my heart."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 66. Noon, 76. One P. M. 78. Wind, W. N. W.

RIOT IN SOUTH CAMDEN.

Conflict Between Blacks and Whites.

A FREE FIGHT GENERALLY.

TWO MEN SHOT.

Last evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a riot occurred in South Camden, which, for the time being, was of a most formidable character, and which threatened to terminate in a serious loss of life. The facts, as near as we can ascertain, are as follows:—

At about a quarter after 8 o'clock a colored woman who was engaged in selling boiled corn, or "hot corn" as it is generally denominated, was approached, at Third and Spruce streets, by a white man, whose name we were unable to ascertain, who purchased an ear or two of the edible, and after taking a nibble of the corn, made some remarks detrimental to the quality of the article, and furthermore evinced his displeasure by kicking over the bucket, scattering its contents upon the pavement. This, as may be surmised, fearfully riled the equanimity of Aunt Dinah, who immediately struck at the man, and then moved off post haste to acquaint her friends with the outrage which had been perpetrated upon her.

In a few minutes there was a large gathering of colored folks, one of whom perceiving the fellow who had made the attack, engaged him in a fight. Then commenced the rumpus. The blacks turned out by scores—men, women, and children—some four colored sailors, belonging to the frigate *Princeton*, who were in the vicinity at the time, hastened to the rescue of their brethren; and as by this hour a number of white persons had hastened to the scene, the fight became general.

Those "bloods" of Camden, who had been witnesses of the cricket match, which has been going on for some days past in Camden, supposing the fight to be a free one, also presented themselves upon the ground, and some of them being pretty well filled with the ardent, "went in," regardless of consequences.

By this time a number of policemen arrived at the scene of conflict. Bricks and paving stones were flying in all directions, and towards 9 o'clock, a pistol or gunshot being heard, the fight became quite intense in its character. A number of the blacks had barricaded themselves in their houses, and from the loopholes of windows and from the roof-tops bricks descended quite plentifully.

Information of the extent of the riot being conveyed to his Honor the Mayor, Paul C. Budd, Esq., that gentleman, together with the Marshal of Police, John W. Campbell, and a posse of policemen, instantly repaired to the neighborhood of Third and Spruce streets.

The Mayor, making his way through the dense crowd, now augmented to some four hundred persons, whites and blacks, demanded a cessation of hostilities. His Honor also presented himself at the door of one of the tenements from which bricks were being thrown, and applied for admission. This was at first refused; but the occupants, on being assured that no harm would be done them, opened the door, and some arrests were made. Other houses were visited in like manner by the police, and several other arrests were made.

Still the fight in the streets continued, being "running" in its character, however, and confined to the block between Second street and the Delaware river. To make the matter still worse the fire bell of the States Engine, Camden, commenced to sound a general alarm, and this, of course, served to increase the excitement. The night was dark, and it was impossible for the police to ascertain who were the ringleaders in the affair, or who were contributing towards prolonging it.

Towards 10 o'clock, however, the Mayor, assisted by the police, got the rioters at bay, and the fight was discontinued. Occasionally a brick or paving stone would whizz over the heads of the crowd, or the crash of a broken window pane would rise above the tumult of the mob. By half-past 10 o'clock the last brick had been "thrown"—the crowd had been partially dispersed, and the rioters were marched off to the station house.

Nine persons were arrested, two of whom are whites. One of the rioters is a young mulatto woman named Elizabeth Mitchell. This woman struck officer Charles Gilbert over the head with a porter bottle, inflicting quite an ugly looking wound. Officer Wm. H. Hawkins was also badly hurt about the head by a brick thrown by one of the rioters. The names of the rioters arrested are as follows:—Wm. Hamilton, James Simpson, Joseph Gibbs, Philip Gibbs, John Williams, Henry Gray, John Laws, Elizabeth Mitchell, Jackson Price (white), and Richard Fellows, a white boy.

A young man by the name of Humphreys was shot in the wrist, and two negroes are also reported to have been wounded.

The negro, John Laws, when the police entered one of the houses, jumped from the roof of one house to that of another, occupied by a man named Thomas. The transfer being accomplished by a flight *a la Ravel*, through an open window. He was subsequently captured under a bed, in this house, where he had secreted himself.

In one house an axe was found under the table, on the first floor, in a second a quantity of ammunition, while bricks and paving stones were discovered in almost all the houses occupied by the negroes.

The block of houses on Spruce street, between Second and Third, are almost entirely occupied by colored persons. The occupants bear the reputation of being very peaceable in their disposition, and it is supposed that nothing but the prevalent opinion among the blacks that a general attack was being made upon them, would have occasioned such an exhibition.

It is also stated that one of the colored sailors of the *Princeton* was the person who made the attack upon the colored woman, and that in the confusion the whites were supposed to be the aggressors. Mayor Budd informed us this morning that at one time the riot assumed a most serious character, and it was feared that great bloodshed would ensue.

Much credit is due to the Mayor and his officers for the energy they displayed in quelling the riot. There is a rumor afloat that the last night's proceedings will be re-enacted to-night, but every preparation has been made by the Mayor and the Marshal of the Police to prevent such an occurrence.

The rioters will have a hearing this afternoon, at two o'clock, at the Mayor's office.

THANKSGIVING.—There will be special thanksgiving in all the churches to-morrow, in accordance with the recommendation of the President, in acknowledgment of the Divine favor vouchsafed in the recent glorious victories.

POLITICAL.—Both political parties will enter the campaign with soldiers' clubs. At the National Union Club House, a meeting of returned soldiers has been held, and a committee of five appointed to secure Sansom Street Hall, for a mass meeting of soldiers, on Monday evening. Invitations to returned veterans have been extended. The Democrats propose also to organize a club similar to the above. Colonel McCandless and several officers of the Fire Zouaves are connected with this organization.

The Democracy of the Eighth Ward held a meeting last night, at the hall of the Keystone Club, at which speeches were made by Josiah Randall, Richard Vaux, General Patterson, and others.

The Republican mass meeting in Independence Square, this evening, promises to be a splendid success, and it is thought will be one of the most monster gatherings convened in this city for some time.

CRITTENDEN'S COLLEGE.—We cannot too highly commend to young men preparing for mercantile or professional life, the College of S. H. Crittenden & Co., No. 637 Chesnut street. At this institution of instruction a practical knowledge of Book-keeping in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men, is to be obtained in all its details. Penmanship is also taught by one of the most competent of penmen, together with commercial calculations, business forms, commercial law, detecting counterfeit notes, &c. The Messrs. Crittenden have also added the art of telegraphing to their long list of studies, and this science is taught by a thoroughly competent operator. Scholars will be received at any time, and after the 15th of September evening sessions will be commenced.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Active preparations for the Fair of the State Agricultural Society have commenced, and contributors from the city should see to it in time that ample space may be allowed them to display their articles to the best advantage. The Fair will be held at Easton during the last week in September, and doubtless will be of the most attractive description, as several contributions of new inventions, such as the steam-plough, self-loading hay machine, &c., will be interesting features, while the great variety of manufactured articles and improved machinery in operation, together with the expected display of horses celebrated for their speed, and the beauty of the rural scenery in proximity to the location, will add to make it a perfect success.

THE BEAUTIFUL VESTVALI.—Eugene Jouin offers the following letter from the talented and beautiful Mlle. Vestvali, in support of the efficacy of "L'Emaill de Paris":—

NO. 118 WAVERLY PLACE, NEW YORK, MAY 25, 1864.—MESS. JULES JARED:—SIR:—I beg to thank you for your kindness in sending me a package of your "Emaill de Paris." I have long suffered so much from the various cosmetics etc., which my theatrical profession obliges me to use, that I consider it a perfect benefac tion to find a preparation which gives the necessary white ness to the skin, and leaves the skin softer and smoother than when it has nothing on it. I intend so use it exclusively. With thanks, I am, respectfully yours, FELICITA DE VESTVALI.

Jules Jared's "Emaill de Paris" is not a paint, not a powder, not an ointment, but a most delicious preparation, that gives both the complexion and texture of polished ivory to the skin. Eugene Jouin, No. 111 Tenth street, below Chesnut, is she only agent in the city for "L'Emaill de Paris."

THE UNION LEAGUE REGIMENT.—Authority has been given to Captain Samuel Wrigley and Lieutenant Charles Frazer to recruit an additional company of men to be attached to the Union League Regiment, which is now near completion. The old naval rendezvous of the city, at No. 238 S. Third street, is to be turned into a recruiting station. This station was formerly under the command of Captain Wrigley and Lieutenant Frazer, who were appointed by the city authorities to recruit naval volunteers for the purpose of filling our quota.

AT LOGGERHEADS.—A boisterous meeting was held at Germantown, last evening, in relation to the nomination of Mr. William F. Smith to the Legislature.

In a series of resolutions, exceptions were taken to the course of three delegates who had been instructed to vote against Mr. Smith, but who ultimately voted for him.

Resolutions were offered to lay the matter before an Executive Committee, when the meeting was adjourned in consequence of there being a disposition evinced to raise a row.

OUR DOMESTIC MARKETS.—The supply of fruit and vegetables was quite good this morning, and prices ranged about the same as last week. Apples, 25@37c. per half peck; butter, 60@75c. per pound; cantelopes, 50@75c. per basket; celery, per bunch, 25@37c.; corn, per dozen, 20@25c.; eggs, 25@32c. per dozen; onions, 75c. per half peck; peaches, 25@50c. per half peck; pears, 20c. @$1 per half peck; pickles, $1@1·25 per basket; potatoes, 30@37c. per half peck; sweet potatoes, 25@50c. per half peck; poultry, 25@30c. per pound; tomatoes, 10@15c. per half peck; watermelons, 15@75c. each.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—This morning Edward Leonard was arraigned before Alderman Pancoast, charged with committing a violent assault and battery upon officer Carter, of the ninth police district. Leonard was on horseback and amused himself by riding along the sidewalk. The day previous he drove his horse in several hotels in the Fifteenth Ward. When the officer remonstrated, Leonard turned on him and beat him in such a manner as to unfit him for duty. The accused was committed in default of $1000 bail, to answer.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON MEETING AT MULLICA HILL, NEW JERSEY.—The largest night meeting ever held at Mullica Hill took place last night. Speeches were made by Hon. J. M. Scovel, of Camden, and Lieutenant Lemuel C. Reeves, of Philadelphia. This township has filled its quota under the last call, and will fill it quota for Lincoln and Johnson in November.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Monday night will be an interesting time to the members of the Fire Department. The Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department will then be elected. The voting will be done by companies. The nominations have already appeared in our columns. Who will win remains to be seen.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.—The United States transport steamer *De Molay*, Captain Sampson, from City Point, Virginia, arrived yesterday afternoon with one hundred and forty-five sick and wounded colored soldiers. They were all taken to the Summit House Hospital, which is exclusively used for colored soldiers.

ERRATA.—In our paragraph yesterday referring to the organization of colored troops by the Supervisory Committee, we should have stated that the 127th Regiment United States Colored Troops is the ninth regiment raised under the auspices of this Committee. Authority is shortly expected to raise another regiment.

DEATH OF A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.—Mr. Joseph Wilson, one of the operators on the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, died last night of hemorrhage of the lungs. The deceased was formerly in the army, and was a faithful and efficient official.

COLLISION.—During the alarm of fire last night the steam engine of the Delaware Fire Company came in contact with a wagon in Eighth street. The tongue of the steamer was broken and the wagon damaged.

EXEMPT.—Persons who paid $300 commutation to clear them from the draft are exempted for three years. The matter has been variously decided, but now it is decided officially as above stated.

NOMINATION.—James A. Freeman has been nominated by the National Union Party as a candidate for Select Council, in the place of John Price Wetherell, 9th Ward, resigned.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S "Metaphysical Discovery," kills the root of every disease. Price $5. No. 410 Arch street. See advertisement in another column.

AGAIN POSTPONED.—The hearing in the case of John W. Dubree, charged with fraud at the Arsenal, has been continued until Tuesday next.

NAVAL.—The United States gunboat *Fantic* has sailed from the Navy Yard to join one of the blockading fleets. This vessel is a new one.

RECRUITING.—This morning the city bounty was paid to seventy-two men, four of whom were substitutes.

We would call the attention of our readers to the continuation of sale of the balance of Fine Oil Paintings, to be held at the sales rooms of B. Scott, Jr., No. 622 Chesnut street, this evening, at 8 o'clock, precisely. Since they have been arranged for exhibition the room has been thronged, and all go away feeling that the time consumed in examining them has been well spent. The balance comprises works by some of the most eminent artists of the country, among which we notice Paul Ritter, H. Bonse, Schinsel, and others. Go and examine them, and mark your catalogue previous to sale.

"NIGGERS IN THE CARS."—

MR. EDITOR:—A growing evil in our city is the various attempts made by niggers to ride in our hands me horse cars. Last evening a nigger woman, with a bundle of clothes in her arms, whether washed or not wish d I did not learn (I mean the clothes), had the impudence to ask our conductor, who, by the way, is a young man of the Napoleonic type, and means a great deal more than he says, if she could ride on the platform, as she was unable to carry the "wash" any further. His prompt reply was, "No niggers allowed on the cars of this line!" and the very bell struck with a clearness, and the very horses started with an alacrity that gave unmistakable emphasis to the words of the order, as he said, of the President and Directors of the line. In another case it was a nigger boy who was the *growing* evil (as he had about a foot and a half yet to grow), sitting on the front side with a box under his arm and a five cent portrait of the father of his country in his fingers, where an untutored driver had given the permission, not knowing that the "evil," with his parcel, was the cause of this cruel war, and who was unconscious that his seat was too high for him (although but one step from the ground), sat quite contented, until the conductor of the crowded car deputized a white gentleman passenger, smelling of weak rum and strong tobacco, to push him off. The push became a kick before it reached the evil, and the evil consequently landed in the middle of the street. The conductor in reply to the remonstrance of a passenger, said it ought to be into the middle of "next week." The lid of the box that flew off had on it a picture of CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s one price Clothing store, under the Continental Hotel. I merely mention this so that any party receiving a suit of clothes yesterday from that house, somewhat soiled, may know it was owing to that "*free soeler*" being in the way of the President and Directors of our line. The remedy, Mr. Editor, I suggest is, to have two or three cars fitted up to carry the President and Directors, and let the remainder be for *respectable passengers only*, whether their skin is white or black, or their hair straight or curly, for in our car the sympathy was wholly on the side of the evil, and not on the side of the "President and Directors of the line."

Respectfully, PASSENGER.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THE readers of THE TELEGRAPH that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, ever mindful of the wants and comfort of their numerous patrons, in their constantly increasing business, have added to their already spacious rooms another room, especially for instructions in the use of their justly celebrated Sewing Machines. It is fitted up in their usual elegant style, while obliging and attentive young ladies are always in attendance to teach those who wish to learn. It is now several years since this Company adopted the plan of teaching to use their Sewing Machines all who apply, whether they wish to purchase or not, and also or sending to the residence of purchasers to give instruction when ever it is desired.

The working of the above plan has been very successful, so much so that we believe it has been adopted to some extent by others. As we were examining the newly-fitted up Instruction Room, and saw with what ease those who were being taught learned to use this Machine, we were no longer surprised at the constant demand for the "Grover & Baker" Machine, and consequently the greatly increasing business of this establishment. We urge upon all the readers of THE TELEGRAPH to call at the office of Messrs. Grover & Baker, No. 730 Chesnut street, *whether they wish to purchase or not*, and examine these Machines, and the beautiful specimens of work performed by them.

NOW THAT OUR FAMILIES HAVE, FOR THE most part, returned to the city, we would advise our lady friends to bear in mind that the Wheeler & Wilson Company do all manner of sewing in the most elegant style at reasonable prices. They also send out obliging and competent young ladies, with or without machines, by the day or week. The most useful and economical article in every family is a Sewing Machine, and we know the Wheeler & Wilson to be the best, most simple, and cheapest Sewing Machine in the world. Every machine warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory. Fifty thousand of these celebrated Sewing Machines are sold every year; fifty thousand are in use in Philadelphia. Instruction given at the residences of the purchasers. Go to the Wheeler & Wilson Agency, No. 704 Chesnut street, above Seventh, Philadelphia, and examine these wonderful machines. Send for circular and specimen of work.

THE MODEL AMBASSADOR.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Like "Uncle Abe," I like,
When "little stories" strike
Me as useful, the same to relate;
And I have one in view
That is perfectly true,
The moral whereof is first-rate.

There was a noble gent
As ambassador sent,
From England to Louis the Grand,
And the Frenchmen, of course,
Put their optics in force,
Till all over the street he was scanned.

Then a courtier of note,
To his country friends wrote:—
"Lord Portland's a wonderful peer:
So discreet and polite—
Acts with dignity quite—
Yet how sweet with the ladies—oh dear!

And he's always so dress'd
As to show to the best
Advantage his elegant person,"
Such praise by jingo power,
If you'll go to that Tower
That I have so oft made verse on!

We have a large and varied assortment of Clothing, Men's and Boys', suited to the present and approaching season, to which we are making large daily additions. Every one may depend upon being suited from our stock without delay or trouble.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 Market street.
BESSETT & CO.

ECONOMY IN HOUSEKEEPING.—The recent cool evenings and mornings have set prudent housekeepers thinking about their stoves and heaters, and how to manage them to the best advantage. In some measure, we apprehend that the present unprecedented high price of fuel will work a revolution in this department during the coming season. Many persons, for example, in order to economize fuel, will employ cook stoves instead of *ranges*, and for the same reason parlor and chamber stoves will take the place of the more expensive heaters. To persons intending to make any changes of this kind, we wish to say

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

But twenty-three unconditional peace men in the Chicago Convention had the pluck to avow their real sentiments. They all voted for Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, as their candidate for the Presidency. There were, however, in that same Convention two hundred and three unconditional peace men, who had neither the courage nor the honesty to declare and stand by their principles. They voted for George B. McClellan, and he was nominated. The platform had been previously arranged so as to express anything and mean nothing. This bit of work was so ingeniously done as to conciliate men of all shades of opinion, from the extreme peace proclivities of Vallandigham and the Woods, to the more discreet, but less ingenious, professions of the men who were for war, if peace could not be made without it.

General McClellan, it was supposed, would either not accept the platform at all or not accept it without qualification. He certainly must have been considerably puzzled to know how to act, and what to say. But he has worried through the dilemma in which the Convention placed him, and yesterday his letter accepting the nomination was the chief topic of conversation and discussion among the street and bar-room politicians. Opinions as to the character of the document were very much divided, and while we saw many Democrats who entirely condemned it, we saw but few who entirely approved of it.

The truth is, that McClellan has taken a position that is too equivocal to suit any man of decided views and intrepid candor. He avows himself in favor of an armistice for the purpose of negotiating a peace, which is, no doubt, quite agreeable to the ultra opponents of the war; but he takes all the virtue out of that confession of faith by declaring, just as emphatically, that if the Rebels will not consent to return to the Union with a proper guarantee of their constitutional rights, he will exchange the sword for the olive branch, and whip them into submission.

Now, this assertion of a determination to coerce the Southern people to accept peace on prescribed conditions, is highly offensive to those amicable gentlemen of the Democratic party who think there is no power in the General Government to make war on a sovereign State or its people, for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the national authorities, or that if such a power ever legally existed, its exercise could accomplish no good result whatever.

Nevertheless, these honest malcontents will, we expect, be persuaded into voting for McClellan for the sake of a party victory, which, if won, will involve the early dispensation of an enormous amount of Executive patronage, a large share of which will, no doubt, be promised to the peace wing of the Democracy as a consideration for their acquiescence in the ticket and the resolutions, against which they arrayed themselves at Chicago.

This jugglery, however, will hardly win. The people are in no humor to be cajoled and trifled with by political tricksters, at a moment when the life of the nation is in imminent peril, and they will probably say that if both McClellan and Mr. Lincoln are for the war, they had better fight it straight out at once, instead of risking all they have gained in vile truces and temporizings.

The Fall Trade.

The inactivity which midsummer ever brings to the mercantile community is already dissipated by the return of the business season. From a careful study of the elements of a prosperous trade during the present fall, we are well assured that it will meet the expectations of the most sanguine. The leading houses in the dry-goods, grocery, hardware, crockery, and drug lines, are amply prepared for their customers; and wherever we have visited the warehouses of our manufacturers, we find well-assorted and abundant stocks prepared for the examination of the trade. The importers also, without having redundant supplies, have made importations entirely adequate to meet all the requirements of the market. An excess of imports is, to all concerned, a manifest disadvantage. There will, however, be no evil of this character during the present year.

With regard to our own manufactories, speaking from personal observation, we can pronounce the preparations for the fall trade entirely satisfactory. Cloth, tin, iron, chemicals, drugs, books, fur, etc.; and in fine every fabric, is ready to meet the wants of buyers. It is not only a source of pride to us that as a manufacturing city we are, perhaps, the largest in the Union, but that, as a rule, our manufactures are of the very best description. And, what to purchasers is of vast importance, the facilities for manufacturing, the cheapness and abundance of our coal, and the unparalleled means for transportation to all sections of the country, are such that no rival mart can offer equal inducements to dealers from the interior.

Leaving out of view the coastwise shipment of goods, we are much nearer to the West than any rival city, and can ship westward with far greater certainty and despatch than New York can do. Unfortunately, it is too true that the Ohio is frozen for one half the year, and dry the other half, but to us such is the multiplicity of roads running from Pittsburg, and reticulating the entire West, that merchandise never need be delayed while *in transitu* between purchaser and seller. These facilities are constantly improving. That the Pennsylvania railroad is the very best line running to the West, is a fact which everybody, *nolens volens*, is obliged to concede; and this should, as it certainly does, give Philadelphia commercial advantages which no other city can wrest from her.

Concerning the honorable mode of transacting business prevalent in this city, and the high-toned character of our merchants, it is unnecessary to speak. Their commercial ability and integrity are everywhere acknowledged and respected, and have exerted a marked influence in building up the commercial prosperity of Philadelphia. Visitors, too, who resort to us to test the market are not as strangers in a strange land; nor do they, in making purchases, feel that they are advancing the interest of persons who are constantly endeavoring to undermine those of their customers.

The patriotism which characterizes our business community, and which welcomes all Americans as citizens of the same great confederacy, is one of its happiest features; and while dealers from the interior find themselves cordially greeted, and are received with courtesy and hospitality, they will encounter none of that importunate entreaty to purchase, which in other places has proved so fertile a source of dissatisfaction.

In fine, the more we see of the various commercial cities, and their manner of transacting business, the more satisfied we become that Philadelphia, in point of sound, healthy commerce, which benefits alike the seller and the buyer, can fairly claim pre-eminence over every rival.

The Loan of 1881.

Philadelphia capitalists have again come nobly forward to the aid of the Government in the hour of her financial need. A large amount of the Government six per cent. loan, irredeemable before 1881 (having absolutely seventeen years to run), was awarded to Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., who inform the public by their advertisement, that they will supply the bonds to the public in any amount at their banking house.

New Books.

The American Angler's Book, embracing the Natural History of Sporting Fish, and the Art of taking them, with Instructions in Fly-fishing, Fly-making, and Rod-making, and Directions for Fish Breeding. To which is appended, Dies Piscatoriæ, describing noted Fishing Places and the pleasure of Solitary Fly-fishing. Illustrated with eighty engravings on wood. By Thad. Norris. Philadelphia: published by E. H. Butler & Co. London: Sampson, Low & Co. 1864.

We have before us an entirely new work with the above title, issued by the well known publishers whose imprint it bears, and in the usual exquisite taste for which the house is so celebrated.

It is difficult to do full justice to this work in the space allotted to new books in a daily journal. There is so much which should be noticed, and the author has brought to his subject such a thoroughly practical knowledge of the details, that it is hard to particularize the valuable portions of the work.

After a short address to the reader, the author begins in his first chapter, by telling us of the quiet pleasures of angling, and of its soothing influences, and gives some amusing sketches of the different styles of anglers he has met with. He then treats of Fishes, their order in creation, habits, manner of propagation, their external and internal organization, their beauty, wonderful instinct and migrations, and in the chapters devoted to different genera and species, he describes every fish that furnishes sport to the angler, from the lordly salmon to the humble and homely catfish. He tells us what tackle should be used, and when, how, and where to angle for them, and even how to cook and eat them.

This book is no compilation from other works, but is thoroughly original in all its details. Every branch of the "science," which the author handles in so practical a way, is familiar to him. He takes the tyro to the pebbly stream, or the glassy lake, and shows him how to throw the artificial fly for the bold bass, the fairy trout, and the silver-sided salmon. He shows him all the mysteries of knots, loops, &c., and how to splice his broken rod or line. He takes him into his workshop, shows him his bench, his tools, and lathe, and gives him lessons in rod-making, and, sitting cosily down, and shutting out the busy world, gossipingly explains the uses of furs and feathers, and drawing diagrams for his pupil, inducts him into the art of tying trout and salmon flies. This is followed by a description of the salmon rivers of New Brunswick, Canada, and Labrador, and an article on artificial fish-breeding.

After the serious business portion of the book is completed, the author in his "Dies Piscatoriæ" (days of fishing), which he has substituted for an appendix, gives us the experiences of a party of quiet anglers, related on the banks of the bright noisy mountain stream, while discussing their trout and claret at their noonday roast. Here Mr. Nestor describes the fishing places he has visited, and his adventures by flood and field, and "strange tales are told, and jokes are given and taken."

These pleasant and familiar dialogues, which he denominates "Noonings," are succeeded by a delightful chapter on "Fly-fishing Alone." This we consider a most charming description, and every one who loves to ramble alone through forest or by stream we are sure will read it, as we have done, with unalloyed pleasure. In this, as well as in the preceding chapters, there is an evident manliness, mingled with the modesty of one unaccustomed to write for publication, as well as a keen appreciation of the ridiculous, and a quiet vein of humor. This is perceptible, however, through the whole book.

The work is printed on beautiful paper, with clear type, and we have seldom seen a more exquisite display of wood engravings than is contained in this volume.

We have no doubt it will prove as popular with the general reader as with the angler.

New Publications.—Mr. John G. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, has sent us late copies of the *Illustrated London News*, *Illustrated Times*, *Cassell's Family Paper*, *Reynolds' Miscellany*, *Punch*, and the *Weekly Times*, for which our thanks are due.

New Constitution of Maryland.

The Changes Proposed Therein—Action of the late Convention—Paramount Allegiance to the General Government—Abolishment of Slavery—The Elective Franchise—Election of State Officers—The Judiciary Department.

The Constitution just passed the Maryland State Convention, which is to be submitted to the voters of this State on the 12th of October next in Baltimore city, and in the counties on the 12th and 13th, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., presents many new and important features. In addition to the two prominent principles incorporated in said constitution, to wit:—the declaration of the paramount allegiance to the General Government on the part of every citizen of the State, and the clause in the bill of rights abolishing slavery on the first of November next, many other changes have been made, the most important of which are the following:—

The elective franchise has been limited and restricted to those only who have continued loyal to the Government of the United States," and by a provision of the Constitution itself, those who vote for or against the Constitution are required to take a very stringent oath that they have never "aided those in Rebellion," and that they will "defend the Union of the United States," etc. It provides for taking the votes of Maryland soldiers out of the State on the adoption of the Constitution and at all elections for State officers.

The Executive.—The next election for Governor is to be held on the "Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1864," but the Governor elected is not to take office until January, 1866, and he is to hold his office for three years only. The term of the succeeding Governor will be four years. The new constitution contains no provision establishing gubernatorial districts, and the Governor may be elected from any part of the State. The Governor, in conjunction with the comptroller and treasurer, will be, ex officio, one of the board of public works, and those commissioners will not be elected as heretofore. The Governor will appoint the superintendent of public education, and all justices of the peace throughout the State. The Governor is also one of the board of education. His salary is increased from $3000 to $4000 per year, and the salaries of all officers increased by this constitution are to take effect from January 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Governor.—The Constitution provides for the election of a new officer—the Lieutenant-Governor of the State—who is to act as Governor during the absence of the latter, and who is to be (ex-officio) the President of the Senate, with the right to vote only in case of a tie, and with the same salary as the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

The Court of Appeals.—The Constitution provides for an additional judge to the Court of Appeals, and the number of judicial districts has been increased to five. The judges selected from their respective districts are to be voted for by the people of the whole State, on general ticket. The salary of the judges is increased from $2000 to $2500 per year, and the term of office of all the judges in the State is increased from ten to fifteen years.

The Circuit Courts.—The number of judicial districts in the State is increased from eight to thirteen, thereby increasing the number of judges from eleven to sixteen; and an election is to be held in November next for all the new judges. The salaries of the county judges are increased from $2000 to $2500 per year, and the salaries of the judges of Baltimore city are increased from $2500 to $3000 per year. The jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas is increased from cases involving the sum of $500 to $1000. The office of crier of court is abolished, in effect, throughout the State.

The Constitution provides for the election by the people of an Attorney General, for four years, at a salary of $2500 per year.

The justices of the peace throughout the State are to be appointed by the Governor, and the constables and supervisors of roads are to be appointed by the County Commissioners, so that there will not be hereafter, if this Constitution is adopted, any election of "district officers."

Three Cheers for Gillem!

"Gillem is a trump! Gillem startles the world!! Nobody ever heard of Gillem until September 4th, when he announced, from "Bull's Gap," the startling and glorious fact:—"*Surprised, defeated, and killed John Morgan!*" Gillem passes into history. Between him and Fearnaught two Morgans have fallen—John Morgan and Fort Morgan. We repeat, "Gillem is a trump." Three cheers for Gillem!!! May his stars increase."—*Washington Republican.*

[Gillem is one of the rising young men of the army. He has been trying ever since the war commenced to get a position, where he could render his country a service, but lacking political influence, he has but just now been created a provisional Brigadier. His assumption of command of his little brigade of Home Guards has been signalized by the defeat and death of John Morgan. This shows the value of military genius. Gillem is a good man, and can command an army better than some of our Major-Generals.—Ed. Telegraph.]

Major-General Gordon Granger.

"This officer, who has so lately arrived in this Department, and has already so distinguished himself, is from New York, and a West Point cadet of the class of 1841. He was breveted Second Lieutenant of Infantry, July 1, 1845, and in the Mounted Rifles, July, 1846. For gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, August 20, 1847, he was breveted First Lieutenant, August 28. In March, 1849, he was brevet ed Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chepultepec, 13th September, 1847. He has been ever since in service, and is now a Major-General in the United States Army."

The above is taken from our neighbor, the *Picayune*. We will only add that General Granger distinguished himself in the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, and is a connection of the Granger who was prominent in the cabinet of General Harrison.—*N. O. Times.*

Married.

HOGG—HANNA.—On the 7th inst., by Rev. Wm. Sterrett, Mr. William Hogg to Miss Margaret Hanna, both of this city.

HARLAN—ESREY.—On Thursday evening Aug. 25th, 1864, by Rev. H. C. Pearson, Mr. Jesse Harlan to Miss Mary Esrey, all of Chester county, all of West Philadelphia. Chester county papers please copy.

McBRIDE—KNORR.—On the 28th ult., at the Parsonage, No. 1833 S. Second street, by the Pastor, Rev. C. Wiley, John S. McBride to Miss Mary A. Knorr, of Southwark, all of Philadelphia.

METZLER—WAGNER.—On the evening of the 8th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D., Mr. Wm. Geo. Metzler to Miss Emma Matilda Wagner all of this city.

Died.

ARMSTRONG.—At Dennisville, Cape May county, N. J., on Thursday 8th Sept., 1864, Mary Augusta, wife of Dr. Henry A. Armstrong, aged 43 years, 10 months 25 days.

BEAR.—After a short illness on the 7th inst., Henry E. Bear, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1615 N. Twelfth street, on Saturday, tomorrow, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

BRUNER.—On the 7th inst., ELIZABETH B., widow of the late Wm. Bruner, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son John A. Bruner, No. 812 N. Front street, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Monumental Cemetery.

CADWALADER.—Suddenly, on the 8th inst., Althea L., wife of Isaac G. Cadwalader.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1033 Mount Vernon street, on Monday morning, at 7 o'clock. Funeral to proceed by boat to Bristol. Interment at the Episcopal Church, Bristol, Pa.

FOWLER.—At her residence, in Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, 7th inst., Mrs. Martha Eliza Fowler, daughter of Elias Brevoort, and wife of Prof. O. S. Fowler, in the 64th year of her age.

HIGGINS.—On 8th inst., Mrs. Sarah Higgins, wife of Rev. S. Higgins, in the 64th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 627 N. Twelfth street, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

JOHNSTON.—On the 7th inst., JAS. F. JOHNSTON, aged 46 years.

His relatives, friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1708 Pine street, Monday, 12th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

LITTLE.—On the 9th inst., MARGARET, wife of Thomas Little, in the 32d year of her age.

The relations and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 462 Henry street, on Monday morning, the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

RILEY.—June 16, 1864, killed by a sharp-shooter, near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., SAML. C. RILEY, Co. E, 147th Regt. P. V., aged 23 years.

RICH.—On the 3d inst., of wounds received at Reams' Station, Weldon Railroad, Lieutenant John B. Rich, of Co. E, 12th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, three miles from Camden, on the Moorestown Pike, on Sunday afternoon, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Bethel.

SOPER.—On the 3d instant, at the Satterlee Hospital, West Philadelphia, of a wound received on the 18th of August, at Deep Bottom, Va., Corporal Reuben Soper, Co. G, 2d N. Y. Heavy Artillery, in the 28th year of his age.

WOOTERS.—On the 7th inst., after a lingering illness, Mary Ann Wooters, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Morning Light, No. 2 D. of F. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Moses Wooters, No. 505 Richmond street, above Palmer, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

YOUNG.—On the 7th inst., LIZZIE, wife of James P. Young, and second daughter of the late William Montgomery, Esq., Belfast, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 634 Catharine street, on Monday next, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. To proceed to Woodland Cemetery. [Belfast papers please copy.]

Religious Notices.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, above Eighteenth.—The Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, D. D., will preach Sunday Morning at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7¾ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers. 1t*

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Rev. R. W. Heberd, D. D., Pastor elect, will preach to-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, and administer the Communion at 3½ in the afternoon. 1t*

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and Fitzwater Streets.—Service on Sabbath, by Rev. Dr. Irvine, at 10½ A. M. and 7:30 P. M. 1t

ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church.—This Church will be open for Divine service to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. S. W. Conkling. 1t*

ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church.—The Lecture Room of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, on SPRING GARDEN Street, above Thirteenth, will be opened for Divine Service on and after To-morrow, Sabbath Morning at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, SEVENTEENTH Street above Columbia Avenue.—Preaching at this Institution to-morrow Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock, by Rev. FRANK ROBBINS. Seats free. Invitation general.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. George Gould, of Worcester, Mass., will preach in Concert Hall, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free to all.

HALL, SIXTH AND GIRARD AVENUE.—Rev. H. S. Hoffman will Preach To-morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH, EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE NOble.—Morning Services by Rev. F. S. Bacon. Evening by Rev. G. Collins.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EIGHTH and Green.—Rev. G. W. Smiley will preach Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ELEVENTH AND WOOD STS.—REV. H. S. Hoffman of the Moravian Church, Sabbath morning, 10½ o'clock. Preaching also at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, FILBERT Street, above Seventeenth. Divine Service to-morrow (Sunday), at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Rector will (D. V.) preach morning and evening.

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. Mr. Willis will preach Sabbath 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER.—Rev. L. L. Briggs, Pastor, officiates to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9½.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—DIVINE service in Immanuel Church, MARLBOROUGH street, above Girard avenue, on Sunday, Sept. 11, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

GREEN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—APPROpriate Thanksgiving Services to-morrow (Sunday) Morning and Evening. Thanksgiving Sermon, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. H. F. Burn.

ST. LUKE'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, FOURTH Street, above Girard avenue.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Rev. J. F. Faus, of Allentown, Pa. English Service at 3 P. M.

DEDICATION.—THE TWENTY-FOURTH Ward Union Mission Chapel, situated on Haverford Street, East of Logan, will be dedicated on to-morrow (Sunday). Preaching at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. T. A. Fernley, and at 7½ by Prof. Barnhart.

SABBATH, SEPTEMBER 11TH.—THANKSgiving Services Union M. E. Church, FOURTH Street, below Arch; prayer meeting at 10 o'clock, preaching at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Thos. T. Tasker, A. M., and by Prof. J. W. Barnhart at 3 & 7½ P. M.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street,

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

Business Items.

Glorious News.—The news from all the military departments are most gratifying. And no less gratifying to housekeepers is the intelligence that Mr. W. W. Alter, at his famous New Yard, No. 957 N. Ninth street, is selling the purest and best Coal in the city at *the lowest prices.* Give him a trial.

Fine Old Port Wine—
Imported expressly for
Medicinal purposes.
For sale by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Perry & Co., Extensive Clothing House.
Perry & Co., Extensive Clothing House.
Perry & Co., Extensive Clothing House.
Perry & Co., Extensive Clothing House.
Perry & Co., Extensive Clothing House.
Perry & Co., Extensive Clothing House.
Perry & Co., Extensive Clothing House.
Perry & Co., Extensive Clothing House.
Perry & Co., Extensive Clothing House.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
Perry & Co., Third and Chesnut streets.
Perry & Co., Third and Chesnut streets.
Perry & Co., Third and Chesnut streets.
Perry & Co., Third and Chesnut streets.
Perry & Co., Third and Chesnut streets.
Perry & Co., Third and Chesnut streets.
Perry & Co., Third and Chesnut streets.
Perry & Co., Third and Chesnut streets.
Perry & Co., Third and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Balance of Summer Clothing selling off at very low prices.

Electricity.—
All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
PROF. C. H. BOLLES
Will commence,
October 4, 1864,
A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases,
AT THE INSTITUTION,
No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Bonbons, La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c
No. 216 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	DECKER BROS
PIANOS.	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1844. Incorporated 1853.
Young men prepared for the Counting house and business life.
Thorough and practical instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING,
In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP.
Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most eminent of penmen.
Commercial Calculations,
Business Forms,
Commercial Law,
Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING,
By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator.
STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY,
And received at any time.
Evening Sessions after September 15th.
For Circulars,
Containing terms, and the names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.
S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.
s19-1m No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

$1'00! $1'00! $1'00! $1'00!
STEEL PORTRAIT 19x24 OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.
Do. do. 19x24 OF GENERAL GRANT.
Do. do. 19x24 OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
Sent by mail on receipt of price.
G. W. PITCHER,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.
s08-3t

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker.
au29-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker.
au25-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. au6-3m

$5000, $7000, AND OTHER SUMS TO Loan on Mortgage of City Property, at 5 per cent. for a term of years.
CHARLES RHOADS,
se7-3t Conveyancer, No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

Amusements.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
SEVENTH NIGHT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, September 10, 1864,
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
Donna Olivia.....Mrs. John Drew
After which, the thrilling drama of
THE WILLOW COPSE.
Rose Fielding.....Mrs. John Drew
Meg.....Mrs. C. Jefferson
Luke Fielding.....Mr. Carden
Augustus.....Stuart Robson
MONDAY, MRS. JOHN DREW.
Doors open at 7. Commence at quarter to 8.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
The great romantic, musical, pantomimic, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS,
All the New and Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Properties, Wonderful Effects, Superb Costumes, Startling Transformations, Grand Choruses, Beautiful Music, Dances, Songs, &c., &c.
Family Matinee, Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Performance at 2¾ o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL, No. 502 N. THIRD Street.
Professor ENGELKE, the well known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously.
au30-18t

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1007 and 1039 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1101 N. SECOND Street (established 20 years ago by Mr. John Lips), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.
A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Lodee, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.
au23-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.
The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive
SUMMER GARDEN,
attached,
N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,
and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of PROFESSOR A. HERTEL,
who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.
As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.
au26-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

Military Notices.

TENTH WARD.
250 MEN WANTED
TO FILL THE QUOTA OF THE TENTH WARD.
Highest Bounty Paid. Apply to
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
se6-tf No. 513 MARKET STREET.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE BRIGADE
First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, Philadelphia
September 6, 1864.
The following Companies of the Brigade will assemble at the Armory of the 1st Regiment, BROAD Street, below Race, to receive pay for service during the Schuylkill county riots, in May, 1862:—
FIRST REGIMENT.
A Company, Lieutenant J. D. Keyser, commanding, on Thursday, September 8, at 7 o'clock P. M.
C Company, Lieutenant Atwood Smith, commanding, on Thursday, September 8, at 8 o'clock P. M.
D Company, Lieutenant J. C. Ice, commanding, on Friday, September 9, at 7 o'clock P. M.
F Company, Captain Jos. N. Pierce, on Friday, September 9, at 8 o'clock P. M.
I Company, Captain Isaac Starr, Jr., on Friday, September 9, at 9 o'clock P. M.
B Company, Lieutenant W. Hart, Jr., commanding, on Saturday, September 10, at 7 o'clock P. M.
E Company, Captain Jacob Laudenslager, on Saturday, September 10, at 7 o'clock P. M.
G Company, Captain G. W. Wood, on Saturday, September 10, at 7 o'clock P. M.
H Company, Captain F. P. Nicholson, on Saturday, September 10, at 8 o'clock P. M.
I Company, Captain G. W. Briggs, on Saturday, September 10, at 8 o'clock P. M.
K Company, Captain C. P. Warner, on Saturday, September 10, at 8 o'clock P. M.
SECOND REGIMENT.
A Company, Captain B. B. Davis, on Monday, September 12, at 7 o'clock P. M.
THIRD REGIMENT.
A Company, Captain John A. Murphy, on Tuesday, September 13, at 7 o'clock P. M.
E Company, Captain B. F. Harvey, on Tuesday, September 13, at 7 o'clock P. M.
G Company, Lieutenant G. West Blake, commanding, on Tuesday, September 13, at 7 o'clock P. M.
FOURTH REGIMENT.
At their respective Company Armories.
A Company, Captain W. F. Griffin, in Manayunk, on Wednesday, September 14, at 12 o'clock M.
B Company, Captain R. F. Van Dyke, in Germantown, on Wednesday, September 14, at 8 o'clock P. M.
D Company, Lieutenant Thomas D. Groves, in Rising Sun, on Wednesday, September 14, at 8 o'clock P. M.
C Company, Captain John R. Williams, in Holmesburg, on Thursday, September 15, at 6 o'clock P. M.
Commanders of Companies will issue their orders in accordance with the above.
JOHN B. ADDICKS,
se7-4t Pay Master.

DRAFT! DRAFT! DRAFT!—TENTH Ward—Shall the Draft take place? It will take about TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to clear the ward from draft. We are short FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Those who have not contributed will please come forward with their money, or the draft must take place. The men can be had if the money is raised. Send your money to
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
Treasurer Tenth Ward Bounty Fund,
se6 6t 1629 ARCH Street, and 513 MARKET Street.

EIGHTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.—THE citizens of the Eighth Ward, who desire to anticipate the requirements of the draft, are notified that the time is fast passing away in which men can be got. Every citizen of the Ward is urgently called on to raise subscriptions among his neighbors, and to forward all collections at once to
J. G. ROSENGARTEN,
se2 1w Treasurer,
S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT St.

109th REGIMENT PA. VOLS.,
COL. A. A. LECHLER.
$525 BOUNTY.
Men Mustered and Paid $125 immediately, $33.33 more before leaving camp, balance in instalments.
Pay $16 Per Month—Clothing and Subsistence.
The Regiment is encamped at CAMP CADWALADER, in comfortable quarters.
DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED, but join this Regiment, and leave your families well provided for.
NO DELAY IN PAYING THE BOUNTY!
au24-tf VETERAN OFFICERS.
HEADQUARTERS, No. 611 CHESNUT ST.

BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.
AVOID THE DRAFT,
and enlist in a Corps of some standing,
Authorized by the General and State Government.
MAJOR J. W. MOORE,
OF THE
NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Is recruiting to fill up five Companies in this city.
THE HIGHEST BOUNTIES GIVEN
For One, Two, or Three Years' Men.
Call at once, at
No. 533 CHESNUT Street, below SIXTH,
If you want to Enlist.
MAJOR J. W. MOORE
Is prepared to pay promptly
THE ARCH STREET AND WARD BOUNTY
Immediately on the mustering of any man to his Regiment.
BULLOCK BROS.,
O. W. DAVIS,
JOS. P. TOBIAS,
JNO. W. EVERMAN,
D. S. WINEBRENNER,
I. CARLTON,
ALF. H. JESSUP,
A. L. BONAFFON,
} Committee.
au29-tf

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARshal, First District, Pa., No. 248 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864.
To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.
By order of the Provost Marshal-General.
WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
au12-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

From the Times.

The response of the Chicago nominee has been awaited with a good deal of interest. The nine days' grace he had taken had shown the extreme unpopularity of the platform on which he was nominated. Would he repudiate that platform and yet keep the nomination? Such an inconsistency would disgust everybody. Would he renounce the nomination? Nobody who knew what he had been so long in training for, believed that. Would he accept the platform squarely? It would ruin him. How then was he to manage? Naturally the people were curious.

Well, we see at last General McClellan practices his favorite strategy—with bold front he fights shy. He makes a loud fanfarronade about his devotion to the Union, and all that, but does not put himself at all to the practical matter in hand. The prime points in the platform—those which give its distinctive character—were these: —The "failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war," and a "demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

The idea was as clearly put as it was comprehensive, and so was the practical sequence. A candidate of thorough manhood would have met both with downright assent or dissent. They are points upon which the people have a right to know precisely what the nominee thinks and is prepared to do. This letter gives them no such knowledge.

Whether he considers the "experiment of war" a failure or not, it is impossible to determine. He gives an opinion that the war should have been carried on in a different way; but upon the point whether as conducted under the Lieutenant-Generalship of Grant, it is or is not a failure, he gives no opinion. Every man of the least sense knows that the practical question is, not what some other kind of war would have done, but what the kind of war now actually existing has done and will do. Lieut.-General Grant, in his letter which we published yesterday, has given his opinion on this point with soldier-like directness. He says:—"All we want now to *insure an early restoration of the Union* is a determined unity of sentiment North," and "the draft quietly enforced." The Chicago Convention, in the directest manner, denied that the Union could be restored in any such way. General McClellan neither affirms nor denies it. His study is simply how not to say it—as it used to be how not to do it.

Upon the other point of the Chicago Platform, that there should be "an *immediate* effort for the cessation of hostilities," General McClellan's sole reply is:—

"So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practised by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the Constitutional rights of every State."

The platform says "immediate," which is explicit. The nominee says "so soon as it is clear or probable," which is saying just nothing at all. The practical question is, whether this is the time. Does or does not General McClellan believe that the present situation at the South is such as to call for *immediate* efforts for the cessation of hostilities? It is a plain question. Instead of boldly meeting it, he dodges under an unmeaning generality.

He has something elsewhere to say about "a spirit of conciliation and compromise" being necessary "to restore and preserve the Union," and this is nicely balanced in another part of the letter by a little outgiving concerning "the responsibility of ulterior consequences," in case all pacific efforts should fail. As an effort to mount a peace platform with Quaker guns, it is ridiculous.

The aim throughout is to give no offense to any portion of his party; but what is worse yet, to give no offense even to the Rebels themselves. There is not a syllable from one end of the letter to the other derogatory to the Confederates. They are very respectfully styled "our present adversaries," and not Rebels—as if it were some foreign power at war with us. As in the platform, so in the letter—all the opprobrium is reserved for our own Government, as now administered. A stranger to our condition would judge from this production that it was treason and usurpation in Washington, and nowhere else, that was producing our civil troubles.

It is humiliating. What a pitiful exhibition this man, with the epaulettes of a Major-General still on his shoulders, makes as a party poster-master! What a contrast between his little twistings and dodging, and the solid, straightforward tread of the Lieutenant General. It were fortunate that the letters of the two should have chanced to come before the public eye simultaneously. The two productions were life-like photographs of the two characters—him they style "Little Mac," and him they style "Unconditional Surrender"—the one calculating, whiffling, mousing, hopping here a little way, and there a little way, full of consequence and yet ever trying to hide in his own little shadow; all ambition and no courage, all desire and no decision; the other moved by a will that knows no wavering, of absolute singleness of purpose, above all fear, as direct as the torrent and yet as steadfast as the hills, hatred of treason his master passion, treading upon every bait of party, doing the soldier's work he was set to do, a true man every inch of him.

We tell this nominee of the Copperheads that his evasions cannot possibly deceive the people. He is fatally mistaken if he imagines that the Presidency can be compassed by such little tricks at a time like this. There never was a situation less adapted than this for his sort of character, and his style of action. The country needs positive men, who are dominated by positive principles, for it is positive ruin that threatens it.

SURNAMES IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

An official document just published in Scotland has the following:—

"It would have been very interesting, in comparing some of the common surnames of England and Scotland, to have shown how the language of each country has altered the name, so as to make the families of each country whose names are derived from the same occupation, similitude, or quality, perfectly distinct. Thus, the common surname Baker is England is almost completely supplanted by the name Baxter in Scotland, and all the Bakers may be considered as of English origin.

"The English surname Fox is quite superseded by the Scottish form Tod, which is a very common name, having the same meaning. The English surname Bullock is known in Scotland by the common surname of Stott, which has the same meaning. The English surname of Crow takes the form of Craw. The English surname Dove takes the form of Dow, as does the English surname Love, the Scottish form of Low, &c. But even one of the cosmopolitan and very common surnames receives its characteristic modifications in the two countries, seeing Robinsons in England become converted into Robertsons in Scotland.

"By far the most common surname in Scotland is Smith. It is also the most common surname in England, but not quite so prevalent as in Scotland; for while England only has one Smith in every seventy-three persons, Scotland has one Smith in every sixty-eight. After the cosmopolitan surname Smith, the next most common in Scotland is a purely Scottish one—Macdonald. In this respect England agrees with Scotland, that after its commonest cosmopolitan name Smith comes a purely English and Welsh surname—Jones. The cosmopolitan name Brown is the third most common surname in Scotland, but only the sixth in England, and constituted rather more than one per cent. of the total names.

"Robertson and Thomson, with their varied spellings, constituted the fourth and fifth most common surnames; the English forms—Robinson and Thompson—being swamped by the great preponderance of the Scottish forms of these names. These two surnames may be regarded as equally prevalent in the population, and as each constituting one per cent. of the population. Stewart, with its rarer spelling of Stuart, and Campbell, both purely Scottish names, are the sixth and seventh most common surnames in Scotland; and they are followed by Wilson, a name equally common to the two countries. These names are followed in succession by Anderson, Mackay, Mackenzie, Scott, Johnston, Miller, Reid, and Ross, all of which may be regarded as purely Scottish names, for the English form of one of them is Johnson, which is rare in Scotland, and these surnames are succeeded by Paterson, Fraser, Murray, Maclean, and Cameron, all of them also of Scottish origin. Of these fifty most common surnames in Scotland, thirty-two in the forms in which they occur in Scotland may be reckoned as having originated in the country, and as being peculiar to it—a very large proportion, considering all circumstances. The remainder are common also to England."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MASS MEETING.

OUR COUNTRY SHALL BE ONE COUNTRY.

The supporters of the Union and the Constitution, friends of our present National and State Administrations, and all in favor of the re-election of the HONEST, the ABLE, and the PATRIOTIC

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

To the Presidency, and the noble and self sacrificing

ANDREW JOHNSON

To the Vice Presidency; all who go for their country, and their whole country; all who go for an early and

PERMANENT PEACE,

To be brought about by crushing the Rebellion of the infamous traitors now waging an unholy war against our Union and Government; and all loyal friends of good government and free institutions, are requested to meet at

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

On SATURDAY, the 10th Inst.,

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,

To start the great ball which is this fall to roll over and overthrow all who sympathize with traitors, and would be willing to make a

DISGRACEFUL ARMISTICE

To divide and destroy our glorious National Union.

The following distinguished Gentlemen will address the meeting:—

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, New York,
Hon. F. B. PENNIMAN, Pennsylvania,
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Massachusetts,
Hon. WILLIAM DIMMICK, Pennsylvania,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN,
Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey,
Hon. CHARLES GILPIN,
MORTON McMICHAEL, Esq.,
Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq.,
BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, Esq.,
Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, Pennsylvania,
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Pennsylvania,
Hon. JOHN M. BUTLER,
Hon. CHARLES O'NEIL,
Hon. LEONARD MYERS,
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
Hon. M. RUSSELL THAYER,
Hon. JOHN CESSNA,
Hon. WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
A. B. SLOANAKER, Esq.,
JOHN E. LATTA, Esq.,
WILLIAM S. PIERCE, Esq.,
Professor E. W. DUNBAR.

By order of the City Executive Committee of the National Union Party.

JOHN G. BUTLER,
se7-4t Chairman of the Committee on Town Meetings.

TENTH WARD.—THE LOYAL CITIZENS of the Tenth Ward will assemble on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, At BROAD and RACE Streets, to march to the Grand Mass Meeting to be held in Independence Square, in favor of LINCOLN, JOHNSON, AND LIBERTY. By order of the Ward Association. A. H. FRANCISCUS, President. WM. R. LEEDS, Secretary. 10*

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—THE Loyal Citizens of the Twenty-fourth Ward are earnestly requested to meet at the Hall of the National Union Association, MARKET Street, above Thirty-third, this (Saturday) evening, for the purpose of proceeding in a body to the Ratification Meeting in Independence Square. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock punctually. THOMAS S. ELLIS, Marshal.

"CREDITS FOR NAVAL RECRUITS," —Office of the City Bounty Fund Commission, No. 412 PRUNE Street, September 9, 1864.—The Bounty Committees of the different Wards are requested to send to this Office a statement of the claims which they have presented for credits on Naval Enlistments prior to February 24, 1864. Immediate attention to this is desirable. se10-2t ROBERT M. MOORE, Secretary.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear. WILLIAM CRANE, Builder, Residence, No. 1813 S. Second street. Philadelphia, August 7, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 23d June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure. JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants, No. 244 N. Broad street. Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street, Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. se6-6t

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!! FLANNELS!!:

NOW OPEN LARGE STOCK.

Popular makes Ballardvale Flannels, ¾, ⅞, and yard wide, all grades.
Superfine yard-wide Shaker Flannels.
Superior ¾, ⅞, and yard-wide Domet Flannels.
Superfine Canton, Zephyr and Angola Flannels.
All the desirable shades, plain and fancy colors.
Middlesex Sacque Flannels—fine goods.
Plain and Fancy Shirting Flannels.
Scarlet, White, Blue and Gray, Plain and Twilled Flannels, ¾, ⅞, and yard wide.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels—all grades.
Yard and ¼ yard-and a-quarter wide Shrouding Flannels.
All widths and qualities Nursery Diapers, by piece.
Linen Table Damask, Napkins, Doylies, Towels.
Toweling and Russia Crash.
1 lot new styles Mourning and Purple and Black Balmoral Skirts—fine.
1 lot wide soft-finished Cambrics—scarce goods.
4 bales assorted medium Check Cambrics.
All the popular makes Long Cloths, Pillow Cottons, and Sheetings.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
se10 Stores Nos. 922 and 924 FINE Street.

MOURNING GOODS.—
Superfine black Canton Clothe—
Very choice goods for mourning.
All grades black Alpacas.
Superfine real Mohair Black.
Fine, super and superfine Lupin's Bombazines.
Lupin's choice all-wool Delaines.
Superfine black Sacque Flannels.
Black Cashmeres and Merinoes.
New lot handsome mourning Balmoral Skirts, at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
se10 Nos. 922 and 924 FINE Street.

UNDERTAKERS' GOODS.
WHITE CASSIMERES, by yard or piece.
WHITE MERINOES, by yard or piece.
WHITE FLANNELS, 4-4, 5-4, by yard or piece.
GIMPS, by yard or piece.
BUTTONS, by dozen or gross.
GIRDLES, by single or dozen.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
se10 Nos. 922 and 924 FINE Street.

10-4 BLANKETS.
11-4 BLANKETS.
12-4 BLANKETS.
13-4 BLANKETS.
CRADLE BLANKETS.
CHILD BLANKETS.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S, SONS,
se10 Nos. 922 and 924 FINE Street.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

Respectfully acquaint their numerous patrons that they

ARE NOW OPENING

Just such GOODS as are adapted to their wants and orders

FOR TOWN TRADE.

6 cases LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES.
4 cases SELECT COLORS SILK POPLINS.
2 cases ALL-WOOL REP POPLINS.
2 cases ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, very choice styles.
1 case PIM GENUINE IRISH POPLINS.
1 case IRISH POPLINS, not Pim's Goods.
Cases of Novelties for Fall Dresses.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

Always keep the best makes of STAPLE GOODS, and now call the attention of housekeepers to our stock.
PREMIUM BLANKETS, best goods made.
BLANKETS of all other grades and sizes.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE LINENS, thickest made.
ORDINARY TABLE LINENS, wholesale and retail.
12-4, 11-4, 10-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, without seams.
40, 42, 30 and 34 PILLOW CASINGS and BOLSTERINGS.
TURKEY RED FRUIT CLOTHS and FRUIT DOYLIES.
Damask Napkins, Doylies, Towelings, Crash, &c.
Furniture Prints, Checks, Quilts, Dimities, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
No. 400 ARCH STREET,

Always keep the very best Brown and Black SILKS known to the

DRY GOODS TRADE.

BROWN SILKS, ordered for us.
BLACK SILKS, ordered for us.
WHITE SILKS, ordered for us.
MOIRE ANTIQUES, ordered for us.
ORDINARY SILKS as low as elsewhere.

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE

This season, as usual, made

SHAWLS A LEADING ARTICLE.

1500 Select Styles Peace Dale Mills.
801 do. Waterloo Mills.
906 do. Waterford Mills.
716 do. Waterville Mills.
1109 do. Middlesex Mills.
611 do. Home Mills.

Open, Centre, London style, Broche, Long and Square do. These Shawls are offered low at retail, and a liberal allowance to country merchants.

EYRE & LANDELL,
No. 400 ARCH STREET,

ARE MAKING

Summer Shawls a Leading Article.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
DINING SHAWLS, all silk.
TEA SHAWLS, rich Grenadines.
PROMENADE SHAWLS, pure white.
BLACK SHAWLS, for true trade.
BLACK SHAWLS, for country sales.
TRAVELING SHAWLS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets,

DISPLAY FOR FALL OF 1864,

100 pieces MERINO,
200 " PARAMATTA,
150 " DELAINES,
1000 " WOOL SHAWLS,
500 " LARK PRINTS,
200 " BLACK SILKS,
400 " GOOD FLANNELS,
100 " WIDE SHEETINGS,
3000 NEW BALMORALS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
No. 400 ARCH STREET,

Have a—

Window for Silk Goods,
Window for Dress Goods,
Window for Black Goods,
Window for Staple Goods,
Window for Cloths and Cassimeres,
Shawls and Cloaks up stairs,
Door for Wholesale Rooms,
Door for Carriage Custom,
Door for Receipt of Goods,
Doors, two, for Ordinary Trade.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

Have Magnificent BLACK SILKS,
Magnificent BROWN SILKS,
Magnificent MOIRE ANTIQUES,
Magnificent DARK SILKS,
Magnificent FIGURED SILKS.

$1'50 PER YARD RICHEST FRENCH CHINTZES.

$1'25 for Wesserling Prints.
$1'12½ Gross Odiors.
$1 Rich Palm Styles.
87½ cents 4-4 Purples.

EYRE & LANDELL,

SUMMER GOODS

NOW ALL REDUCED, TO CLOSE.

Beautiful Summer Silks,
Fashionable Summer Lawns,
Rich Grenadines, Reduced,
Barages, Herzanis, Tissues,
Thin Black Goods, low,
Glacinas for Tourists,
Tourists' Gloves, Mitts, Veils, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,

GRODE EYRE & LANDELL

NEW BLACK SILKS,

72 inches wide, extra gloss, very durable, $20.

45	cs.	warranted not to cut,		$7.
40	do.	do.	do.	6.
38	do.	do.	do.	85.
36	do.	do.	do.	75.
34	do.	do.	do.	65.

These Silks are of the first grade for our popular city sales.

10, 11 AND 12-4 HUGUENOT SHEETING MUSLINS.

8-4 Frnit Cloths for Hotels.
Low and Fine Toilet Quilts.
Crash for Bath Towels.
Damask Table Linens.
Damask Napkins and Doylies.
Good Blankets, large and small.
All kinds of Housekeeping Goods.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets.

ESTABLISHMENT,

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH,

HAVE JUST OPENED—

BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES,
Imported, Plain, and Stitched Backs, at less than cost of importation.
LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.
LADIES' HEM-STITCHED HDKFS.,
Fine quality.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY,
At the lowest market prices.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS,
Best quality, all widths.
BEST QUALITY MECHANICAL CORSETS,
Warranted Wholesome.
A NEW LOT OF CAMBRIC EDGINGS,
At 25 cents a yard.
A NEW LOT OF CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS.
NEW STYLES AMERICAN DELAINES.
NEW STYLES AMERICAN CHINTZES.
FIGURED CASHMERES, 62½ cents per yard.
Just opened from Auction, one lot of fine SHEETING LINENS, $1 per yard, cost $1'25 to import.
FINE QUALITY COLORED TABLE CLOTHS at $3.
WHITE AND COLORED TABLE LINENS.
HEAVY RED AND GREY TWILLED FLANNELS.
ALL WOOL FLANNELS, 62½, 75, 80, 95, and $1.
HEAVY SHAKER FLANNELS, all wool.
DOMET FLANNELS, 65, 69, 70, and 75 cents per yard.
BEST MAKES OF BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS AND CANTON FLANNELS.
One bale of HEAVY RUSSIA CRASH, 20 cents per yard, worth 25.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH.

WARNOCK'S OLD STAND.

E. R. LEE,
SUCCESSOR TO WARNOCK,
No. 13 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Has now open

One case CHOICE SHADES Double Twilled FRENCH MERINOES.

100 pieces DARK DE LAINES at 50 Cents.

A full line of LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS, from 38 to $1.25.

LADIES' IRON FRAME AND PATENT BROWN AND WHITE HOSIERY,

AT LESS THAN IMPORTER'S PRICES.

CORSETS, CORSETS.

FRENCH MECHANIC WHALEBONE CORSETS.
AMERICAN MADE do. do.

HOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS.

200 dozen HOOP SKIRTS.

NEW SHAPES, warranted best quality, made expressly for our sales.

E. R. LEE,
11 No. 13 N. EIGHTH STREET.

TAGG & BRO., CORNER TENTH AND PINE Streets.—Open Bargains from Auction.
3 lots Ladies' fine Hemstitch, 2 in. border, Hdkfs., 50, 62½ and 90 cents.
2 lots Ladies' fine corded border Hdkfs., 30 and 37c.
1 lot Ladies' unbleached fine Cotton Stockings, 62c.
1 lot Ladies' bleached stout and fine Stockings, 65c.
1 lot Boys' stout bleached half Hose, 25 cents.
1 lot Men's unbleached stout half Hose, 50 cents.
1 lot Black silk, fleecy lined Gloves, 50c.
2 lots embroidered, kid finish, Berlin Gloves, $1, $1'25.
10 lots Nos. 4 and 5 assorted colors, Trimming Ribbons, 18 to 25c.
6 lots Nos. 40 Bonnet Ribbons, all colors, 75 to 87½c.
1 lot Misses' silk, fleecy lined Gloves, 40c.
1 lot All wool striped Shirting Flannels, 75c.
1 lot Domestic printed Shirting Flannels, 60c.
1 lot High lustre black Alpacas, $1'25.
1 lot very fine mourning Alpacas, $1'50.
1 lot Black, mode and brown Merinoes, $2.
1 lot 10-4 all linen Table Cloths, only $2 50.
1 lot Red border, damask Table Napkins, $4'50 per dozen.
1 lot very heavy twilled Linen Crash, 25 cents.
New Goods and Bargains, daily from auction. 11

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT'S, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at $1'25, $1'37, $1'50, $1'62, $1'75 to $2; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 75 and 87 cents; Entry and Stair Carpets, 75, 87, $1, $1'25, $1'37 and $1'50; Hemp, Yarn and Rag Carpets, 50, 62, 75 and 87 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 75 cents to $1'25; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 to $2'50; Stair Oil Cloth, 30 and 35 cents.

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Shirting, Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins, 25, 35, 40, 50, 62, and 75c.; New Fall Delaines, 50 and 62½c.; Alpacas, all colors, 37c. to $1; Blankets, $11 to $16; Comfortables, $5; All wool Delaines, 87c.; Chintzes, 25 to 45c.; Cassimeres, 75c. to $2 50; Flannels, 50c. to $1; Coates' Spool Cotton, 37c.; Pins, 6c.; Braid, 10c.; Cotton Hose, 25 to 75c.; Shawls, $3 to $100. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. se10-6t

BLANKETS.—R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1021 MARKET Street, are now selling a good all-wool Blanket for $8'50 per pair; fine Blanket for $11 per pair; extra heavy, all wool, very good for winter, $13; very fine Blankets in great variety; Canada Blankets in common, good, fine and extra fine; Crib Blankets of unequaled quality; Grey Blankets; Blankets $3 per pair.

Comfortables, well made of good clean cotton, $5 each; fine Comfortables, our Comfortables were made up a year ago. To persons in want of Blankets we say buy at once before the price is advanced.

We are still selling our last year's Blankets, and on some kinds we can save the purchaser $5 per pair.

Marseilles Quilts, slightly soiled, $13 each; these Quilts would now cost $20 apiece. Good Marseilles Quilts, $6'50 each. Lancaster Quilts, all sizes.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
11 No. 1021 MARKET Street, below Eleventh.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION in DRY Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open to-day, Ingrain Carpets, all wool at $1'25, $1'37, $1'50, $1'62, $1'75 to $2'50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 75 and 87 cents; Entry and Stair Carpets, 75, 87, $1, $1'25, and $1'37; Hemp, Rag and Yarn Carpets, 50, 62, 75 and 87 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 87, $1, $1'12 and $1'25; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $2, $2'10 and $3; Buff and Green Shading 62c.; Stair Oil Cloths, 30 cents.

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Muslins in great variety, 30 to 75 cents; Sheetings and Pillow Muslins, 50c to $1'50; Delaines, 50 to 50c; Flannels, 50c to $2'75; Cassimeres, 75c to $3'50; Fancy Shirting Flannels, 62c to $1'25; Balmoral Skirts, $1 to $7'50; Blankets, $10 to $18; Bareges and Alpacas, 30 to $1'25; Shawls, $3 to $100; Cloth Table Covers, $2 to $4; Cheap Hosiery; Cheap Shirts and Drawers; Spool Cotton 1½; Pins, &c. Wholesale and retail, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. se10 6t

PARIS FASHIONS.

TO THE LADIES. The only genuine French Fitting, now so fashionable in Paris, for BALL, STREET, AND EVENING DRESSES, executed by hand, at MRS. S. McCLELLAN'S DEPOT FOR FRENCH DESIGNS, No. 136 S. ELEVENTH Street, West Side.

All kinds of Dress Materials, including CLOTHS AND VELVETS, for the Street; and TULLES AND TARLATANES, for Evening and Ball Dresses, FLUTED AND GOFFERED IN THE FRENCH STYLE, At an Hour's Notice. se10 6t*10

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4'75. Usual price $6'00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4'50. Usual price $5'50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,
my28-6m No. 1236 CHESNUT Street,

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

se4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS,

No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.

TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF FALL Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
Opening this day
Opening this day
Opening this day
Opening this day
Opening this day
Opening this day
Opening this day
Opening this day
Opening this day
At JONES', S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
At JONES', S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
At JONES', S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
At JONES', S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
At JONES', S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
At JONES', S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
At JONES', S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
At JONES', S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
Strangers and citizens
Strangers and citizens
Strangers and citizens
Strangers and citizens
Strangers and citizens
Strangers and citizens
Strangers and citizens
Strangers and citizens
Invited to call and examine our stock
Invited to call and examine our stock
Invited to call and examine our stock
Invited to call and examine our stock
Invited to call and examine our stock
Invited to call and examine our stock
Invited to call and examine our stock
Invited to call and examine our stock
Invited to call and examine our stock
Before purchasing elsewhere.
Before purchasing elsewhere.
Before purchasing elsewhere.
Before purchasing elsewhere.
Before purchasing elsewhere.
Before purchasing elsewhere.
Before purchasing elsewhere.
Before purchasing elsewhere.
Before purchasing elsewhere.
Before purchasing elsewhere.
JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market sts.
JONES' Clothing, S.E. corner Seventh and Market sts.
JONES' Clothing, S.E. corner Seventh and Market sts.
JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market sts.
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JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seven'h and Market sts.
JONES Clothing, S.E. corner Seventh and Market sts.
JONES' Clothing, S.E. corner Seventh and Market sts.
JONES' Clothing, S.E. corner Seventh and Market sts.
JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market sts.
N. B.—Balance of Summer stock selling low.
se6-s&w1m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant Assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
se7-wsm 2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

F. A. HOYT & BROTHER,

HAVE ON HAND

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE FINE CLOTHING

FOR

BOYS.

S. W. Cor. TENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

se6-1uths 2w ASSEMBLY BUILDING.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,

Manufacturer of

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. se6-1m

MUCH EXCITEMENT

Has been created in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men

DODGING IN AND OUT

Of a small SEGAR STORE on the upper side of CHESNUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Segars and Tobacco, 50 per cent. on all his stock, which by the way is of rare collection, thus

INFRINGING

On his profits for the benefit of his customers, who always

GO FOR HIM!

NEW SEA SHAD.—
267 barrels new Economy Sea Shad, to arrive by steamer "Norman." For sale by KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO., se9-5t No. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

NEW SALMON.—
40 barrels No. 1 Salmon.
25 barrels No. 2 Salmon.
10c cases 6th cans Spiced Salmon.
25 cases 1lb cans spiced Salmon.
Now in store and for sale by KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO., se10-5t Nos. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

NEW BLUE FISH, SCALE FISH, AND White Fish.
60 barrels new Newburyport Blue Fish.
30 barrels new pickled Scale Fish.
50 barrels Mackinac White Fish.
100 half barrels Mackinac White Fish.
Now in store, and for sale by KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO., se10-5t Nos. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ⅞ wide, $1'25, $1'37½, $1'50 and $1'75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ⅞ wide, 75, 80 and 90 cents; 6-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1'37½ to $1'75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1'12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stebbins'.) No. 317 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange. jy7-6m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABlished in 1805.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors, Choice Havana Cigars, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c. Navy Messes put up with care. At No. 118 S. SECOND Street. ja28 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

300 BALES AND 61 BAGS COTTON.

SAMUEL C. COOK, AUCTIONEER.

By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at

No. 142 N. FRONT STREET, BELOW RACE,

On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

300 Bales and 61 Bags Cotton,

Being Cargo of vessel unknown. Catalogues now ready.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
se6-5t U. S. MARSHAL, E. D. of PENN'A.

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received his FALL IMPORTATION of

REAL INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.

With a few Choice FALL GOODS, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. se7-12t

BENNERS & BOLTON,

No. 322 CHESNUT STREET,

Now offer to the trade generally a full line of every description of

WHITE GOODS,

LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

AND

REAL WELSH FLANNELS,

ALL OF THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.

se7-12t

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING au26-2m

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

ELEGANT GOODS FOR LADIES.—JUST received, large and superior lot of
Fine French Worked Bands,
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Thread Lace Veils, Infant Waists,
Linen Setts, &c.
Also, an elegant assortment of
Handsome Lace Undersleeves, and
Puffed Lace Bodies
Just arrived from New York, by latest importations per steamer, and at extremely low prices.
Mrs. E. A. SOYEZ, No. 806 ARCH Street,
Three doors above Eighth street,
se6-3t South side.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their Oil, in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au13

GEORGE STITES, JR.,

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST

AND

ENGINEER,

au27-1m No. 1631 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

STEAM H

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

A SPIRITED SONG.

[The following soul-stirring verses have found their way into our drawer, with no author's name attached. They evince a poetic taste, a patriotic ardor, and a descriptive ability of a high order. As a national ballad we should be pleased to see it generally adopted and sung. It is already extensively sung in the navy, and has been set to music.—ED. TELEGRAPH.]

The Banner of the Sea.

When Admiral Farragut locked round upon his decks at the termination of the fight in Mobile Bay, he refused to see the Rebel commander, Buchanan, saying that in view of the noble dead and wounded, he could regard Buchanan only as an enemy. The *Hartford's* decks were slippery with blood; literally:

"Each plank with gore run red."

yet how proudly did the heroic sailors look upon the dear and brave old flag for which they were perilling life and limb. Farragut, Dupont, and Winslow! What sturdy arms and loyal hearts have they brought to the defense of "The Banner of the Sea."

Of all the flags that float aloft
O'er Neptune's gallant tars,
That wave on high, in victory,
Above the sons of Mars,
Give us *the* flag—Columbia's flag—
The emblem of the free,
Whose flashing stars blazed thro' our wars,
For Truth and Liberty.
Then dip it, lads, in ocean's brine,
And give it three times three;
And fling it out, mid song and shout,
The Banner of the Sea.

Beneath its folds we fear no foe;
Our hearts shall never quail;
With bosoms bare the storm we'll dare,
And brave the battle gale;
And though the cannon plough our decks,
The planks with gore run red,
Still through the fray our flag alway
Shall gleam far overhead.
Then dip it, lads, &c.

On every wave, on every shore,
Columbia's flag shall go;
And through all time its fame sublime
With brighter hues shall glow;
For Freedom's standard is our flag;
Its guardians, Freedom's sons,
And we beside th' insulter's pride,
When we unloose our guns.
Then dip it, lads, &c.

Its enemies our own shall be,
Upon the land or main;
Its starry light shall gild the fight,
And guide our iron rain.
No foreign power, nor treason's arts,
Shall shake our patriot love,
While with our life, in peace or strife,
We'll keep that flag above.
Then dip it, lads, &c.

TO LET.

It is an exceedingly unpleasant thing to live in a house which is, at the time, when you are occupying it, to let.

I have no doubt that the policeman's family at the untenanted mansion round the corner will respond to the truth of this remark. What a time they have of it! How are they haunted from mansion to mansion, and from villa to villa! As soon as they get accustomed to the black beetles at the semi-detached cottage, they are transferred to the attentions of another and a larger species, at the "residence fit for a nobleman," which is the house agents' next venture. They must have a miserable time of it, and it is enough to make this constable's wife disparage the house which she is employed to show off, in order that she may be allowed to remain there in peace.

That woman "lives out of her box," as the saying is, for it is not worth while to unpack it when she may have to leave at a moment's notice. Under these circumstances, of course the children cannot be kept as nice as might be, and certainly they might be nicer. Those children are somewhat to be pitied. Between the necessity of keeping quiet all the day, in order that father, who is a night policeman, may get his due amount of sleep, and the difficulty of accommodating their conduct to mother's temper, which her unsettled position renders irritable, they have enough to do. There is a nondescript dog, however, who lives upon the area steps, and does not care a pin how often the family moves, which animal is a great comfort to the children. He allows himself to be dragged about by them, and in return helps them off with their bread-and-dripping, which, with an occasional fly, keeps him going nicely.

These good people live rent-free all their lives, and have the opportunity of trying the air in different parts of the town, but they never seem to be happy. Their turn-up bedstead never has a permanent home, and their gridiron and their kettle are ever banging on unaccustomed nails. It is not, however, of *their* troubles that it is just now my business to speak. I have to do with others, perhaps of a less material kind, but perhaps to the man of feeling and emotion, yet more galling. It is bad, no doubt, to grovel among the foundations all your life, to live in unfurnished and everchanging basements. It is also difficult to keep inquisitive persons, who come to see the house, out of the pantry; where your husband is in bed, and snoring horribly—for the day snoring of a night policeman is a thing altogether out of the way and apart from all other snoring whatsoever. Still, there are other vexations besides such as these, and this I hope, with the reader's permission, to show.

The "house to let" of which I would speak, is to let furnished, and you, its temporary owner, are living in it till another occupant can be found. This is unpleasant. In the first place, there is a bill in the window, itself a depressing thing, and that bill (which presents its reverse side to you in the house) you are always trying to read backwards. "This desirable Residence to be Let, Furnished," takes a long time in the spelling out, and the house agent's name and address take longer still; yet in this pastime you find yourself engaged diligently, whenever you are in the room in whose window the bill is placed. The bill, too, is always coming undone at the corners, for glass is a slippery substance. This does not matter much, however, as you can set things right with a little mucilage or a wafer, which holds for a good half hour at the least. That servants should be unsettled and disorganized while living precariously in a house with a bill up, and that tradespeople should be attentive in calling with their accounts, seems only natural.

But what are such annoyances to those which are inflicted upon you by the people who come to see the house? They come at all hours, and catch you at all sorts of occupations. If you are a late riser there comes an early bird who has no time to lose, and who particularly wishes to see the principal dressing-room, in which you are at the moment engaged in flattening a "feather" on the top of your head. You are afraid to lose a chance, and you let him in, and he takes the opportunity of overwhelming you with questions, which you answer at considerable disadvantage, on account of the incomplete state of your morning preparations. These house-hunters, let it be repeated, come at all hours. They come when you are at breakfast and at luncheon, and stare at the shattered remains of these feasts. The empty egg-shells do not escape them; for them the sirloin is not streaked in vain. Again, they come when you are engaged in business; and, when your wife has friends around her, the house-hunters rally in the drawing-room. They rally in the kitchen, moreover, when the joint is just "put down," and peep at it furtively behind the meat-screen.

Also, how they stare! At you, the proprietor, they stare so ferociously, that you ask yourself whether you really do bear the semblance of the human form, or whether you are an anthropop, with your head beneath your shoulders? They stare at your papers, at your letters lying open on the table, at your egg-shells, and at your streaky beef. They back out of the room in which you are sitting, in order that they may see the last of you, and they make an excuse to get in again before they leave the house, pretending that they want the measure of a certain recess in this particular apartment, into which they think they could squeeze a sofa of their own—as if there weren't sofas enough already. And mark! this stare is always one of disapproval and suspicion.

Under these circumstances, it is impossible for you to "settle to anything." You lose your time and neglect business. You don't feel as if anything in the house, or the house itself, belonged to you. The furniture wears a time-serving, sycophantic aspect. It will make itself useful to somebody else in a week or a fortnight from this time. Your dining-table will groan, to use a popular phrase, under the weight of another's joint, and your own especial easy chair will adopt itself to the curves of another's legs. You might lock this piece of furniture away in the dark room upstairs; but you have already put away a vast mass of things there for which you have a regard, and after all you must leave something in the sitting-rooms. They look a little bare and robbed of knick-knacks, so to speak, already.

As to the people who come to inspect your house, they are of various kinds; encouraging, discouraging, communicative, diffident. The fiercest customers are ladies. There are certain ladies of middle age, of plain appearance, sensibly dressed in materials that won't spoil, before whom any owner of a furnished house may reasonably quail. Terribly wise and practical are these ladies. You can't take them in with your elegantly appointed sitting-rooms, and your china, and your gimcracks, which, by-the-by, you mean to shut up when you leave the house. The middle-aged ladies only give one glance round, administer the shake-test to a suspicious looking chair which you have put into the shade, but on which everybody pounces—and then off they go to the bed-room and kitchen departments, where they are in their element.

They lift up corners of counterpanes, and peer into bed-ticks. They want bed-curtains where they are present. They require additional chests of drawers, and are of opinion that your wardrobe with the looking-glass door takes up a great deal of room, and holds nothing. They object to your keeping one small room at the top of the house locked up; and, when they have done disparaging the whole of your bedroom arrangements, and have abused your kitchen-range, and quarrelled with your boiler, and scorned your oven, they take to sniffing in your little hall, and muttering the objectionable word "drains."

There is something gratuitously insolent about the behaviour of these knowing ones. I offer them the article I have to dispose of, I [illegible] them to take it, or even to look at it. If they choose to enter, let them observe closely and form their own conclusions. We court examination. With the exception of that chair with the mother-of-pearl let into the back—which had obviously disagreed with its constitution—all is fair and above-board. We don't ask these ladies for their opinions, so let them keep those opinions to themselves, instead of delivering them in all parts of the house, and in a loud key, too. I even concede to these disagreeable persons a right to sniff in the passage, having done so myself on many occasions; but the results of such sniffings should never be communicated by these ladies to each other, till they get outside.

And there is yet another class of persons who might advantageously wait till they get outside to say their say. These are the ladies and gentlemen who portion out your rooms, and discuss the changes they think it would be desirable to make in your abode, before your very face. They keep your wife waiting and standing while they talk in the drawing-room.—"Well, you know, dear, at a pinch we could put Jane into the room with the *cul de bœuf*—no, I forgot, that's to be locked up; very inconvenient." "But I'll tell you what we could do," breaks in another. "We could bring down the washing-stand out of the top front room, and the iron bedstead out of the garret." "Yes, that might do; you know she's very seldom with us, after all, dear girl; so much with the Orpiments; Lady Orpiment told me herself in so many words;" and so they go on.

There is, however, a possibility of simply walking out of the room while all this is going on which is not the case when you get hold of one of those scourges of society—a communicative old gentleman, a class of individuals with whom, if you have a house to let, you will have very frequent dealings. He it is who once getting into the room in which you are secreted, begins to bow, and grin, and apologize, and make inquiries about the healthiness of the neighborhood, or about anything else that promises to give him a start. "The fact is," he says, "that it's necessary for me to make inquiries as to that point—my wife, only—well, I won't mention her age, but as healthy a woman to look at as you'd see anywhere—is suffering from a throat affection, and I wish to be within easy reach of Dr. Flook, with whose name you are no doubt acquainted, and who seems to me thoroughly to understand the case, not that I expect that she will be in the doctor's hands, indeed, I hope and trust that in the course of a month or so—although a similar attack from which she suffered about five, no, six years ago, if I remember rightly, kept her confined to her room for eleven months—at the same time, Dr. Flook is of the opinion that the attack in this case is much less severe;" and so he goes on. Nor have you any chance of escape from him and his tribe. Sometimes, too, this old gentleman will have a son concerning whom he is loquacious. "The establishment would consist," this communicative person informs you, "of himself and his wife, and just one son. Indeed, it is on account of that son that they wish to come to town for awhile. The fact is, that the boy, clever lad, made his way remarkably well, hitherto, he's got an appointment in the Admiralty, an appointment of rather an exceptional nature too, his mother mainly instrumental in obtaining it through our cousin, Lord Torpedo, and as it will be necessary for the boy to be up in London, his mother thinks we ought to look after him a little, just at first. A young fellow coming up to town for the first time wants something in the shape of a home."

Sometimes these communicative people raise your hopes by the encomiums which they pass upon your house, but it cannot be too distinctly understood that their praises, and even their promises, mean nothing. "Ah, very nice house, very nice house indeed," one of these individuals will say; "yes, I think it would suit me very well. I've got a house at present, a good way from here, at the other side of the town, a larger house than this, with more bedrooms. Indeed, it suits me very well, but my wife, she's taken a fancy to this particular neighborhood, and nothing else will do, and ladies, you know, must have their way." Yes, I think this house will do very well. When did you say it would be vacant? Ah, well, I think I shall take it; house agent Mr. Smith, you say? Yes; oh, it will do very nicely." Of this gentleman you never hear again. He doesn't take the house, nor does he go near Mr. Smith, the agent.

There is a lady, too, with a flattering tongue, who is not to be relied on. She has a morose companion of the male sex with her, whom she in vain seeks to warm into enthusiasm. She it is who exclaims, "Oh, what a dear little conservatory; what charming pictures; bed-rooms are nice and lofty, dear, aren't they?" To all which the gentleman only responds by uttering a sound which authors can only convey very inadequately by the monosyllable "Humph."

Yet of that man who says "Humph," there is more chance than of the flattering lady. It may be set down as an axiom, that when you have an article—house, horse, picture, what you will—to dispose of, and when a lady or gentleman praises that article very much, and says that he or she will call again, you may look upon such lady or gentleman thenceforth as non-existent for your purpose. The disparagers are disagreeable, but they have one merit at least, they are trustworthy.

And this stands to reason. Would you, if you were going to take a house, praise it to the owner's face? It would be madness. You would tempt him, on the spur of the moment, to change his sovereigns into guineas, to turn the scraper, and the letter-box, and the very finger-plates on the drawing-room door into fixtures, and invent a premium on the spot for your special benefit. No, no; if you mean to take a house, you disparage it, you look about you with an appearance of disgust, you mutter to your companion that "really you think the other house round the corner would suit you better," and that this particular residence is very dear. By doing this, you humble the owner of the property, you lower the worth of it in his own eyes. You keep him humble and diffident, and dispose him to penitence and abundant concession.

There is one more particular kind of house-hunter, without mention of whom this small list would be incomplete. This is the timid visitor; and a more difficult person to deal with can hardly be imagined. There is no getting him to look at things. There is no getting him fairly into any room. He is so dreadfully afraid of intruding. He stands with his head thrust forward at the door. "This is the drawing-room," says the keeper; to which the timid gentleman assents; but when invited to enter, emphatically declines to do so. "He can see from where he is; and it's very nice." Nothing will induce him to enter any room in which he catches sight of a human being; on the contrary, he skips back as if he had been shot; nor will he even "intrude" into any one of the sleeping apartments. From these he retires, ghastly with fear; and, indeed, the impression conveyed by his whole conduct, is that of an individual who believes that if he once gets inside of any one of the rooms which he is invited to examine, he will be then and there shut up, and not be delivered without payment of a prodigious ransom.

This nervous gentleman may close the list of house-hunters. They are a timid and suspicious race, and seem to be on the look-out for snares and pitfalls at every turn. No doubt their fears are not altogether groundless, a house—like a horse—being generally one great conglomerate mass of defects, which do not declare themselves until we have paid our money and lost all power of receding from the bargain.

[On reperusing these pages, I cannot help observing that they are characterized by a depth of feeling which might lead some persons to suppose that, in describing some of the troubles of a gentleman with a house on his hands, I am treating of my own case. Nay, on one occasion I remark that I have even spoken in the first person singular. Let me, then, now banish all disguise, and frankly inform the reader that he is right. It is my house that is to let. Perhaps this may act as an advertisement. It's a nice house—Bronchitis Buildings, Brompton, No. 6. Come and see it; and as to the chair with the mother-of-pearl back, which stands in the drawing-rooms, behind the window-curtains—why, the best and kindest thing you can do is to let it alone.]

—An English journal, comparing foreign travel with travel in England, says:—

"The discussion between England and the continent runs in this vein. The continent taunts us because we have no *table d'hote*. We jeer at the continent because it cannot improvise a bath at a moment's notice. They fling in our faces the sausages of Evreux, and we reply, as in the battle of the cooks in 'Clovernook,' with a volley of Leominster trout and ducks. It is unphilosophical to expect the same sort of comforts, or the same varieties of tastes, on both sides of any sea. We might as well insist upon the same language. Enjoyment is very often purchased by a proportion of discomfort."

FOURTH EDITION

THE NEW LOAN.

The Whole of it Taken and Awarded at a Uniform Rate of Over Four Per Centum Premium.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—The bids for the new loan have all been opened and disposed of. These bids have been so extensive and favorable, that a selection has been made whereby the entire loan of $75,000,000 has been taken at a premium of over *four per centum*.

Naval Expeditions in Florida.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Captain Thomas F. Green, commanding the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, communicates to the Navy Department the particulars of several successful boat expeditions from the United States barque *J. L. Davis*, Acting Master W.N. Griswold, commanding on the station at Tampa Bay.

The first was made on the 11th of July, and resulted in the destruction of some salt works belonging to strong secessionists of Tampa, Messrs Haywood and Carter.

The second was made on the 16th of July to the factory of another strong Rebel named McCloud, which was also destroyed.

The third expedition was made on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of August, by the tender schooner *Stonewall*, attached to the barque *Davis*, and commanded by Acting Master Henry D. Carter, with his gig's crew of six men, proceeding up the Manitu river to the town of the same name, and a large saw and grist mill, with its steam engine and fixtures, was completely destroyed.

Learning here that about three miles up the river was a sugar mill belonging to Jeff. Davis, the party ascended the river, and found an establishment which made last year over 1500 hogsheads of sugar, of which two-thirds was sold to the Rebel Commissary Department.

After breaking as much of the machinery as possible, loaded shell were placed in various parts of the engine, and the building was fired and soon totally destroyed.

The expedition, without loss of life or limb shows a very commendable spirit on the part of the officers and men. The conduct of Acting Master Carter is particularly spoken of as highly creditable and pleasing.

Latest from the South

REPORTED CAPTURE OF DUVALL'S BLUFF.

Two Gunboats and Seven Transports Captured by the Rebels.

HOOD DEFEATED BY THE GENERALSHIP OF SHERMAN.

Reported Capture of Moseby.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We have received files of Richmond papers to the 7th inst., which contain the following interesting news:—

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF DUVALL'S BLUFF, ARKANSAS.

From the Mobile Register, September 5.

A special despatch to the *Register* from Senatobia to-day says:—

Scouts report the capture of Duvall's Bluff, Ark., with two gunboats and seven transports.

General Grierson, with cavalry and artillery, has gone across the river from Memphis.

Twelve transports, loaded with troops, passed down the river from Memphis on Friday night. Their supposed destination is White river.

The circulation in Memphis of the *Metropolitan Record, Freeman's Journal*, and Chicago *Tribune* has been prohibited.

Nothing new below. Three Yankee vessels are off Dog river bar.

THE POSSESSION OF ATLANTA THE FRUITS OF SHERMAN'S GENERALSHIP—CONJECTURES AS TO HIS PLANS—DESPATCH FROM GEN. HOOD, ETC.

From the Richmond Examiner, September 7.

The most interesting item of news received yesterday is the following despatch from General Hood:—

LOVEJOY, September 5, 1864.—General Bragg—The enemy withdrew from my front in the direction of Jonesboro last night.

J. B. HOOD, General.

Sherman may have withdrawn to Jonesboro with the intention of remaining there until his railroad communication can be completed up to him; or he may be projecting another extensive flank movement similar to the one which has just given him Atlanta without a general engagement. He may try to throw a heavy body of his troops between Hood and Atlanta. It is plain, from his recent operations, that it is more an object with him to throw himself in Hood's rear than to storm positions. He no doubt reasons, that could he succeed in effecting a lodgment between Hood and Macon, Hood would be compelled to attack him, or abandon Macon without a blow. A very few days will disclose his plans. We hope our general will penetrate them still earlier.

THE EVACUATION OF ATLANTA.

We have learned little in relation to the abandonment of Atlanta which the intelligent reader might not have inferred from General Hood's official despatch, published on Monday. It appeared from that despatch that Atlanta had been abandoned suddenly and in the night, and the inference was inevitable that everything in the way of stores and munitions of war, except what our men could carry on their backs, had been destroyed, to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy—stores had to be burned, ammunition blown up. Such was the case.

We have what we deem an authentic information that our whole loss in killed and wounded in the fights at Flint river and on the next day at Jonesboro was not a thousand men, killed and wounded. This fact has one bad aspect. Those fights lost us Atlanta, and the smallness of our loss in killed and wounded, proves that by generalship alone the enemy got possession of the city, in defence of which Hood had intended, as all the world knows, to deliver a desperate battle. The fact is, while Hood thought the bulk of the Yankee army was in his front at Atlanta it was twenty miles in his rear, on the Macon road. We hope he will be on the lookout for a repetition of the movement.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF MOSEBY.

From the Richmond Examiner, September 7.

For several days a report has been going about to the effect that Moseby, our prince of guerillas, had been captured by the enemy. We have been unable to discover any foundation for the story, and think if it had been true, we should have heard it through the Northern papers, if not through other sources.

THE EXCHANGE OF NAVAL PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 7.

The Mobile *Register* announces that our Exchange Commissioner has received word from the Federal Exchange Agent at New Orleans, that the surgeons brought there with the prisoners from Mobile bay, are ordered to be sent to Pascagoula on the first flag-of-truce boat.

We are told that the Commissioners have arrived at a perfect understanding with regard to the exchange of the naval and Fort Gaines prisoners, and that in the course of two or three weeks, as soon as prisoners can be delivered on both sides, we may expect to see our gallant boys return.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PETERSBURG CONTINUED.—AN ENGAGEMENT LOOKED FOR ON THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD, ETC.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 7.

The Petersburg papers of yesterday report nothing new in the situation of affairs. The enemy keeps up his shelling as usual. On Sunday night it was furious. This elicited a response from our guns, and they opened rapidly from Fort Mahone on our right to the Appomattox on our left. The bombardment was terrific, and the cannonading was heard to a great distance in the country. Many citizens could not resist the belief that a general engagement was pending, and quickly hurried into the streets. At one o'clock, however, the sound of the last gun ceased, and all was again quiet on the lines.

A Petersburg paper of yesterday thus speculates on the situation:—

It is not at all improbable, we think, that the next fight with this army may be for the possession of the South Side Railroad. Grant is evidently greatly chagrined that Sherman has gained a bit more glory than himself so far. He confidently expected to outstrip all competitors in this campaign and to think that Sherman has thrown him completely in the shade is indeed a bitter pill to swallow. The enemy evidently has a hankering after the South Side Railroad, but is afraid to venture after the sad experiences to which he has been recently subjected. He is dashing about, and bobbing in and bobbing out to find the weak places in our lines; but this he will find is a useless undertaking.

All quiet at Petersburg. The enemy threw an occasional shell into the town, without any special object that can be divined.

The enemy are reported to be massing near the Davis house, on the Weldon road, two miles south of the city. It is supposed by some they meditate an attack at this point. This is, however, all speculation.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, September 10.—In Quercitron Bark we hear of nothing doing. We quote first No. 1 at $31.

The demand for Seeds is limited. We notice a sale of 200 bushels Timothy sold at $5.60 ₩ bushel. Small sales of Cloverseed at $13.50@14 ₩ 64 lbs, and Flaxseed at $3.65@3.70.

Provisions are firm but inactive; the only sales we hear of is 25,000 lbs. bagged Hams at 24½, and salt Shoulders at 18½ cents.

There is but little or no demand for Flour, and we quote at $11 for superfine, which is scarce; $11.50@11.75 for extra, and $12@13 for extra family and fancy lots; 1000 bbls. extra family sold on terms not made public. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are without change.

For Wheat the demand is very limited. 2000 bushels prime new Southern red sold at $2.60, which is a decline; old at $2.48@2.50. White ranges from $2.80 to $2.90. Rye is firm at $1.85@1.88. Corn comes forward slowly, and there is a moderate demand for it at $1.72 for Western mixed, and $1.73 for yellow. Oats are in good demand at 88 cents for Southern, and 90 cents for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is very quiet, with only a few small sales of bbls. at $1.85@1.87 for refined and Western bbls.

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:—Flour, 1470 bbls.; Wheat, 12,500 bushels; Corn, 1500 bushels; Oats, 4700 bushels.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	225	227
American Silver, ½'s and 1's	208	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	203	..
Spanish Quarters	203	..
Penn. Currency	¾ dis.	1-10 dis
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	108¼	109¼
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	110	112
Certificates of Indebtedness, new	98¾	94½
Quartermaster's Vouchers	99	91
Gold	225	230
5-20 Bonds	111	112
" Coupons off	103¼	104½
New 1881's	106¼	107½

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE

$75,000,000 LOAN

Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN

AT THE MARKET PRICE.

We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the

BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.

There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

Parties having

5-20 LOAN

Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

se10-1m Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, September 7, 1864.

Whereas, satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of the "Second National Bank of Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, at Frankford, has been increased to the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000), in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association, and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000):

Now it is hereby certified, that the capital stock of "The Second National Bank of Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, aforesaid, has been increased as aforesaid in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000); that said increase of capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of its capital stock thereof, and that the said increase of capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

In witness whereof I hereunto affix my official signature.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller.

se7-6t

EDUCATIONAL.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

For the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science and Natural History.

WILL REOPEN, with enlarged accommodations, On MONDAY, September 12.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS REOPEN September 19. Apply at

COLLEGE BUILDING,
se8-3t* MARKET Street and WEST PENN Square.

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL,
COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE,
Thirty-ninth and Market Streets,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6.
Address,
au27-1m PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, READ of No. 41 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on the 5th inst. $15 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [se1-1m*] W. WHITALL.

SIGNOR N. PERELLI
Having returned from Europe, has resumed his LESSONS IN SINGING,
se6-thsm1m No. 1228 CHESNUT STREET.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GREETING:

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in forty-three bales of cotton, and the proceeds of sale thereof, captured by the steamer "Aroostook," a vessel of war of the United States, under command of S. R. Franklin, Lieutenant Commanding, and brought into this district, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). You are, therefore, charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said forty-three bales of cotton, and the proceeds of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and, as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated) that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said forty-three bales of cotton and the proceeds of the sale thereof did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prizes, the absence, or rather contumacy, of the persons so cited and intimated in any wise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court at Philadelphia, this ninth day of September, A. D. 1864, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the said United States.

se10-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk District Court.

HAVE YOU CONSTANT PAIN AND UNEASINESS AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH?

Read the next column.
Have you Flatulence and Acidity?
Read the next column.
Have you Costiveness and Loss of Appetite?
Read the next column.
Have you Gloom and Depression of Spirits?
Read the next column.
Have you Diarrhœa with Griping?
Read the next column.
Have you Pain in all parts of the System?
Read the next column.
Have you Choking and Suffocation?
Read the next column.
Have you Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart?
Read the next column.
Have you Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat?
Read the next column.
Have you Dimness of Vision and Headache?
Read the next column.
Have you all or any of the foregoing symptoms?
Then read the great cures of Dyspepsia performed by

DR. WISHART'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS

AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

In the next column.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE NEXT COLUMN.

DYSPEPSIA.

A CURE WARRANTED.

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:—

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and acidity.
3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.
4th. Gloom and depression of spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and palpitation of the heart.
8th. Cough, with phlegm in the throat.
9th. Nervous affection and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, dimness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box, Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that I had dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America, some of were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my bowels and stomach; so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and as he directed so I did.

This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was, may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.

JAMES H. ANCELL,
Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that suffering severely with a disease called Dyspepsia, with much loss of weight, my attention was directed to Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills as the remedy. Having within three weeks taken seven Pills, according to the directions, I found myself entirely cured, and for two weeks since my health is greatly improved, and I can eat without fear of pain or inconvenience. I earnestly recommend them to all similarly afflicted. Mr. M. B. THOMSONS,
Richmond street, Four doors below Hanover.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, John Lench, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused noise and dizziness in the head, followed by a palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did no good, until I was advised to call on Dr. Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say, that I am perfectly cured of Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 78 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

JOHN LENCH,
No. 1831 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having used the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease at my present age (46 years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
No. 435 N. Second street, Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Dr. assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia, it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although I had been for months vomiting nearly everything I ate, my stomach swollen with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills, I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., Pa.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 OLIVE Street,
Philadelphia, January 220, 1864.

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been freed from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form, and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kind of me